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## MISCELLANY.

### MECHANICS.

The Beaver Republican contains the following article:—

"MECHANICS.—There is a strange dislike to the name of mechanic in this country, as well as elsewhere; it would almost seem a disgrace to be an industrious and useful man. Each parent thinks his child superior in intellectual capacity and capable of filling any station, whatever his ability to qualify him therefor. Hence we everywhere meet with professional men, who would doubtless make most excellent mechanics; but unfit for a profession, they remain all their lives in obscurity and poverty. Why is this? Have not the world yet learned to judge men by their actions and not by the business they pursue? Look through the pages of history—whose names are brightest?—who have been the benefactors of mankind—why do we so often find men of sound judgment in all things else, yielding to the dictates of pride and prejudice, and preferring that their children should be brought up in idleness, rather than give them such an occupation as would enable them to become useful to themselves and others?"

Remarks on the above.

We are glad to see such doctrines. They are of more importance to the country, and the world, than men are generally aware of.

The parents should seek to place their children in those occupations which promise the greater freedom from toil, is, perhaps the dictate of affection. What we love we are prone to see engaged in laborious duty. But it is, after all a mistaken view. It is not to be doubted that habit can render any occupation, if not agreeable, yet free from toil. The smith whose anvil resounds with the hammer, the carpenter, the ship builder, the artisan, are all of them happier than the man who has no employment.—But this is not all. How few of those who are assigned to what we call the learned professions ever attain to distinction or usefulness—and of the vast number that hang on the rear of the bar, like "Lethé's sable cloud in the Western horizon," and of those again who have engaged in the delicate and responsible art of healing the sick, or of those who fill the sacred desk, how many, we ask, ever confer benefits upon either themselves or their country?

But again. The great object of the parent is frustrated—that is the happiness of the child. The very contrary is ministered to. The question is one of absolute idleness and comparative labor. Idleness none will commend. It is the rust of the soul—the fruitful mother of misery and vice—the foul pool in which all that is disgusting and hateful is engendered—the Lazar house—the very place of disease and corruption. Coward personifies an idler thus—he is,

"A clock, that wants both hands,  
As useless when he goes, as when he stands."

Again:  
"Absence of occupation is not rest,  
A mind quite vacant, is a mind distressed."

And yet how many parents are there, who bring up their children in idleness! And yet they will tell you "we love our children." Nothing surely can be more paradoxical.

Such as see the evil of idleness, seek to avoid the tax that it pays, by finding some employment; but it must come as near to idleness as possible, since labor of any kind is supposed to be afflictive. Hence we see agriculture and the mechanic arts avoided, and any, and every place sought after rather than the virtuous, healthy, useful and honorable employment of the agriculturalist or the mechanic! And then comes in our distinctions in society, based on this frivolous and sickly feeling of attachment for our children. A mechanic because he gets "his bread by the sweat of his brow," is not considered as good as a man who is too proud to labor, and who goes about "picking clean teeth" having nothing to eat; and wearing perhaps, a fashionable coat, which, when he bought, he never meant to pay for; and giving his very gait and looks, proof of his blood—and will sometimes go so far as to speak of his richness and purity, and to thank God that he is not like other men—these mechanics.

Such a state of society is not a wholesome one. It betokens decay. It indicates that the pillars on which rest the fabric of our government, and the temple of our liberty, and the social relations, are in a tottering state, and unless they are sustained by something more philosophical and practical, they will fall!

Away, then, with this sickly sensibility—this worse than canine madness. Let parents look to the subject. Let them bear in mind that Paul the Apostle was a tent maker; and that Ben Franklin was a printer; and that from the work shop have gone, in all ages, to the senate house and the field, some of the greatest and best men the world has ever known.

[Philadelphia Herald.]

## MODERN CATECHISM.

Adapted to the Times.

Question. Who is the oldest man?

Answer. The lad of fourteen, who struts, and swaggers, and smokes his cigar, and drinks rum; and treads on the toes of his grandfather, swears at his mother and sisters and vows that he will run away and leave "the old man," if he will not let him have more cash.

Q. In what families is there the best government?

A. Those in which the children govern the parents.

Q. Who is the promptest pay-master?

A. He that deals in promises, and is always ready to pay "next week."

Q. Who is the man of business?

A. He that makes the most bustle, and does nothing.

Q. Who is the strongest man?

A. He that can carry off the most ruin without staggering.

Q. Who is the most regular in his habits?

A. He that never takes spirits, except to make him "feel better," is punctual to observe eleven o'clock and four o'clock, and never eats his breakfast before he has his "bitters."

Q. Who brings up his children in the way they "should go?"

A. He that teaches them to spend money without earning it; mixes slang, whenever he thinks it will do him good, and always saves the bottom of the glass for little Frank.

Q. Who is the most independent man?

A. He that "can leave off drinking when he has a mind to," without signing a pledge or becoming a member of "the cold water society;" and, like every confirmed drunkard, who, by the way was once a temperate drinker, "does not intend to leave off till he gets ready."

Q. Who is always ready to profit by the pious example of professors of religion?

A. He who appeals to Dea. W.'s testimony that a little rum is necessary "in certain cases," and then goes and gets his jug filled upon credit, at the store of the Deacon's son, who trades in rum upon his father's capital.

Q. Who is treated with the most apparent respect?

A. He that most deserves to be hanged.

Q. Who is the greatest bigot?

A. He that will neither sell his conscience nor barter away his principles.

Q. Who is the most liberal man, and the most worthy of public confidence?

A. He that has neither conscience to sell, nor principles to barter away, but always floats with the tide of popular favor.

Q. Who is the most prudent man?

A. He that never engages in a work of reform until public sentiment leads the way; and never expresses an opinion on any subject, until he learns how it will effect his popularity.

Q. Who is the most active and judicious reformer?

A. He that is the most vociferous in preaching against intemperance, applauds, at every corner, the progress of temperance, and, passing by a temperance store, goes half a mile down the street, to trade with one who sells "grog."

Q. For whom should professors of religion vote, when they go to the polls?

A. Always for the man who is of "their party," though he be an infidel and a libertine.

Q. Who is most frequently charged with lying?

A. He that tells the most truth, especially about popular vices.

Q. Who is so likely to pay his debts?

A. He that has spent his estate in rum, and stands ready to go to jail at once to satisfy all his creditors.

Q. Who is the greatest lawyer and politician?

A. He that meets his pot companions in a bar-room or grog-shop; and has taken his second glass. He then surpasses in wisdom and sage remark, a Coke or a Blackstone; and, in the discussion of State rights, qualifications of great men, or the grand principles of the Constitution, an Adams or a Webster is a mere fool in comparison.

Q. Who are the most acute in ethics and theology, and the best judges of preaching?

A. A bar room club, who have taken frequent potations, and are ready to criticise the most profound system of theology extant, and to sit in judgment upon the most learned and eminent divines of the age.

Q. Who is the most accomplished young lady?

A. The Miss who has just entered her 24th year, has spent two or three years at an academy, spins street-yarn from morning till night with the parson's wife's sister, reads some French would study Latin, and in conversation interpose a word of it by way of displaying her wit,—she who tries to convince people that she is of an ordinary rank, when below par, and a heart to sell to any body, whether rich or poor.

Q. What is a lady?

A. A Miss that is all things to all people, appearing out daily with a different dress, a blue silk gown one day and black one next, at an expense beyond her income.

[The two last questions and answers are so

correct and adapted to the times that we could not withhold them from our columns. The term "lady," is too often applied to those who, for the reason of their being "low mean mechanics," and because they work for a living—Mechanics have cause to pride themselves on their high calling; and in the course of their lives fill important stations.

The Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium has the following interesting article in relation to the neighboring province of Upper Canada.

We watch the settlement, cultivation, and development of the resources of Upper Canada, with an interest which would hardly be augmented were she a sister of the Union. The New York public is not so well informed as it ought to be of the late extraordinary growth of this province. A little empire is rising in the midst of the lakes, and on our northern and western frontier, we are long shall look in the face of a rival, which in the full possession of liberal institutions, of a vigorous population, of a large and rapidly accumulating capital, of a richly productive soil, of a lucrative commerce, and an active and enterprising navigation, will invite from us the exercise of all honorable competition. The village of York, with about 7,000 inhabitants, and Kingston, with between 5,000 and 6,000, are surpassed by few, if any, villages within the States, of a comparative population, in all the means essential to the vigor, duration and prosperity of social communities. The animated and flourishing villages of St. Catharines, Queenston, and Niagara, in the Niagara district, of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, of Coburg, Brockville, and the settlements of the Bay of Quinta, are indications of the destinies of Upper Canada, which can lead to no erroneous inferences.—The policy of the British Government, probably, also, connected with considerations arising from this uncertain aspect of European politics, has within the last two years, occasioned the settlement in the Canadas, of a great number of individuals who have added a large contribution to the wealth and strength of the provinces. The emigration has increased from about 16,000 in 1820, to about 52,000 in 1822. Of this last year's emigration, a part settled in the lower province, and a part in the United States, but near 40,000 in Upper Canada. What character of this last year's emigration was, a reasonable judgment may be formed from the simple fact, which we have from undoubted authority, that the deposits made by the emigrants of 1822, at the Bank of Upper Canada, in the town of York, exceeded six hundred thousand sovereigns.—There are now in active operation on Lake Ontario, the Bay of Quinta, and the St. Lawrence; belonging to Upper Canada, 25 steamboats, several of which are of the first power and capacity. We know ourselves of two or three more now building, which are intended to rival Great Britain and the United States, which are known to be two of the most splendid boats upon the American waters.

We note all these circumstances in relation to Upper Canada, without one emotion of jealousy; we know the time is approaching when we shall be largely contributing to each other's prosperity, and are encouraged to hope the day is not distant, when, in our social relations, we may enjoy together more abundantly, the fruits of a kindred language and origin, and of similar institutions and manners.

The idea that the snake has power to charm a beholder, and also that it is kindly disposed toward children, is very generally entertained, with what correctness we know not. A circumstance, calculated to strengthen this belief, lately happened in Tappanahock, Luzern county, in this State. It seems that a little child in that town, begged of its mother a piece of cake, and on receiving it, immediately went out of the house. A short time afterwards the mother sought the child, whom she found a little way from the house amusing itself with feeding the cake to a large rattlesnake. The snake, with its head elevated nearly to the height of the child's head, was receiving with much apparent satisfaction from the hand of the unconscious child, the crumbs of cake which it broke off and put into his snake's mouth.—The alarm of the mother, as might reasonably be expected, was very great, on seeing her child put its fingers into the mouth of so dangerous a creature as the rattlesnake; but retaining a proper presence of mind, she persuaded the child to come to her, and then pursued and killed the snake. [N. H. Paper.]

The incompetency of a witness for want of religious creed, is a subject, we perceive, that will bear a few more words than we bestowed on it recently. The reasoning of our correspondent "X" below, is very just and cogent; and the fact that "Universals" may be considered incompetent, because they do not believe in eternal punishment, shows the danger of excluding witnesses on account of creeds—for the pivot on which the rule of law turns, is the belief of the witness, that he shall be eternally damned if he does not speak the truth; and

the case is the same whether the witness does not believe in the deity, or does not believe in future punishment. We do not care, however, to argue this point much, but shall cut the discussion short by bringing the question to the test of the constitution—the constitution both of the state and the nation: and here you may find that all men are born equal, whatever their creeds may be, whether orthodox or heterodox; and if any Court should exclude a man's testimony where he has a book account, and the law allows his oath to substantiate his charges, that court would then unconstitutionally deprive witnesses were excluded for want of an orthodox creed, the prosecutor is unconstitutionally complainant, on account of his creed, is denied the right of swearing the peace against any one who threatens his life, and in consequence falls a victim to the threats, the court unconstitutionally deprives him of his life. Such citizens are but mere outlaws in society—subject to every duty, but entitled to no privilege—without the least security for property, character, or life. We dare any one to gainsay our position; and let any court if they dare, push their creed to its extremity; we interpose between the court and its victim the sacred shield of the constitution. Neither the laws nor the constitution were ever formed with any view of leaving to God the punishment or pardon of an offender; all earthly tribunals, as well as all other judges, must answer alike at the bar of another world, whether they believe, or whether they disbelieve. [Boston Statesman.]

Wheat. Seldom have we had such a bountiful crop of wheat from the amount sown, as has been harvested this season. The only thing to regret is, that more had not been sown in the spring, for the crop of Indian corn will be very light, and there will probably be a great demand for wheat than can be supplied from our own harvest.

Our farmers would do well to have their grain thrashed out in season, not only because it is in good demand, but also because it is the most economical mode of management where a machine can be had, than it is to suffer the rats and the mice, the hens and chickens to draw their share at their own pleasure.

LANE'S THRASHING MACHINE should be in every town where any considerable quantity of grain is raised, and those who have not got it, we think cannot do better than to procure one. It is an efficient machine, and does its work well. [Maine Farmer.]

Men of the Revolution.—We last week saw in this town six brothers, the youngest over sixty years old. They had not been all together before since the Revolutionary war. Four of them live in this county, and are well known here; the others in Massachusetts. They are all worthy and respected, hale and vigorous, enjoying a "green old age," the fruit of a temperate life and a clear conscience. Their names are Craig, Moses, Elias, Elijah, Jesse, Enoch and David; and they have a sister in this town, widow of the late Lewis Hamlen, also over 60. These men of the Revolution are an iron race, unlike the pale dyspeptics and chicken-fisted dandies of the present day. [Kenebec Journal.]

INDEPENDENCE. "It is an old maxim enough among us, that we possess the sturdy sense of independence, we value ourselves on it; yet the sense of independence is often but the want of sympathy with others. There was a certain merchant sojourning at an inn, whom the boots by mistake called betimes in the morning. 'Sir,' quoth the boots, 'the day is breaking.' The merchant turned round with a grin look, 'Let it break,' growled he, 'it owes me nothing!' This anecdote is rather characteristic; it shows the connection between selfishness and independence. Bulwer.

HOW TO MAKE A MEDICINAL SPRING. [Scene: A fashionable Hotel somewhere up north.]

Landlord. (calling) Here John!

John. Coming, sir!

Land. John, to-day is Thursday—you know the springs are to be doctored once a week. Have you made up the compound.

John. Yes, sir. Fifty pounds of brimstone, ten pounds of carbonate of iron, and twenty pounds of old spikes and hoops, with a little sprinkling of Glauber salts.

Land. That's right. Now, have the old cask taken up to-night when all the boarders have retired, and the new one containing the ingredients deposited at the bottom of the principal spring. Should it be too weak, add a little more sulphur, and a small portion of saltpetre.

John. I shall, sir—any thing else?

Land. Yes, John—Mr. Primer, the editor of the "Political Gridiron" is here; show him every attention—and don't charge him a cent for any thing he may take at the bar. Let him have my gun and pointers whenever he may wish to amuse himself.

John. Yes, sir, but Mr. Discount, the rich

broker has them all the while.

Land. Well, what of that, John? Tell Mr. Discount that he may use the trout-line and my flies; he does not write for newspapers. I tell you again to pay every attention to Mr. Primer, even if the President himself should visit us; there's no knowing what may be said in the next number of the "Political Gridiron."

John. I shall look to him, sir, I'd almost forgot to tell you that Mr. Crane, the travelling merchant, as he calls himself, is on the piazza, and wants to know if he can sell you any of his notions?

Land. Tell him and his notions to go to the devil.

John. Here he comes, sir.

[Enter Prosper Crane, with a budget on his back.]

Crane. How d'ye do, Square? Guess you've been pretty well this long time; calculate you have, hav'n't you? Expect you don't want to buy no notions about this time, don't you?

Land. How do you know whether I do or I don't?

Crane. Why, I only ax'd a civil question. I guess you're about as snappish as parched corn.

Land. You're an odd fish, Crane. What have you got that's worth buying? Wooden nutmegs and horn flints, I suppose.

Crane. Now don't! there's no displaying no ingenuity in this world without one's being sew'd up for it.—Besides a variety of strange notions from down east, I've fetched with me this time the new-invented mixture, a certain cure for horses what have got the staggers; [aside,] made of soap suds and flat beer. And knowing, Squire, that your old mare was pretty considerable subject to that 'ere complaint, I thought I'd fetch round a few bottles.

Land. You're very considerate. What's the price?

Crane. Jist one dollar a bottle, to you, but to any body else for-pence-a-penny more.

Land. Well, I suppose you can try old Jenny with one bottle; it will not do her any harm.

Crane. I guess if the old critter should kick the bucket under the operation you wouldn't gin a feller a certificate, would you? if I'd trade with you for the hide and old shoes? I'd gin you two bottles more for 'em 'ere.

Land. Psha! you shave to close for me.

Crane. Now don't! Squire, You talk about close shaving! I guess I know a trick or two of yours.—Reckon you don't remember last year when you sent twelve gross of your "sulphur water" to be sold at Philadelphia as geneverine. You know I sold you the brimstone to make it with?

Land. That's a libel—I never did—

Crane. Come, now, I hup you're not a gwoin to run strut in a passion. I'll clear you in the face of the law, for you gin me the round sum of ninepence a pound; and I sware I'll take my bounder oath you never poisoned nobody.

Land. How do you mean, fellow!

Crane. Why, the fact is Squire, that was 'nt rail geneverine sulphur; it was nine-tenths yellow clay!

Land. You're a knave!

Crane. So my brother Josh used to say; but I always gin him a laugh and said "there's a pair on us."

[Baltimore Visitor.]

Dear bought curiosity.—On Wednesday last, a person "somewhat queer," who had just come from Paterson, N. J., to purchase some dying materials, out of curiosity indulged himself with a ramble to that sweet little spot Five Points, a place of which he had heard so much from all his acquaintances who had ever viewed Gorham. Of course, he stepped into one of the houses of entertainment in that vicinity, and fell into conversation with a very interesting female with whom he took a social glass or two, for which, with the accustomed hospitality of the ladies of that part of the city, he was not allowed to pay, she shelling out the needful herself.—

Suffice it to say, the man fell asleep, and a- wakening the next morning, found himself kicked gently out of doors, with his pockets lightened of \$293 in cash, and a gold watch of the value of another cool hundred. By the aid of a Police officer, he subsequently recovered the latter, and had the girl arrested, but the other trifle was lost to him forever. [Standard.]

Scene in our office.—"Dis de office ob de Saturday Visitor?" asked a colored blood, stepping into our office a day or two since.—Answer being in the affirmative, he pulled up the corners of his collar and exclaimed "Where your las paper?" The clerk handed him one of the last number, when he placed "his ebony finger on a communication signed "Sensitive"—

"Who write dat 'are article?" "I don't know," replied the clerk. "Ha! you don't know I well, you tell him I treat him wid de utmost contempt and be so kind as to tike my name off ob you subscription lis, I don't paralyze papers what make personnalities." [Baltimore Visitor.]

Truth has lost her front teeth by barking too closely at the heels of a resolute fashion; a second blow may leave her blind as well as toothless.



# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1833.

## THE ELECTION.

We shall lay before our readers the result of the latest election of the County of Oxford, as far as we are able to give more extensive information than is now before us. We have to complain of the negligence of our friends in this County in forwarding the return of votes. We return our thanks to the few who have taken this trouble. We have seen men from almost every section of the County since the election, and yet we have been able to obtain only the few returns we give below.

### VOTES FOR GOV. IN OXFORD COUNTY.

	Dunlap.	Goodnow.	Smith.
Paris,	129	23	23
Oxford,	114	24	24
Hudson,	37	19	19
Buckfield,	75	49	114
Hartford,	84	00	27
Turner,	155	28	8
Bethel,	120	49	11
Rumford,	108	76	7
Woodstock,	97	24	5
Sumner,	84	42	5
Jay,	76	26	6
Canton,	90	2	2
Peru,	107	140	1
Norway,	107	140	1
Livermore,	80	100	7
Waterford,	106	36	5
Brownfield,	45	29	3
Albany,	132	3	3
Dennet,	48	0	0
Sweden,	48	0	0
	1921	1350	424

### REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

	Dunlap.	Goodnow.	Smith.
Paris,	193	80	7
Buckfield,	73	47	113
Bethel,	160	31	13
Rumford,	103	64	21
Woodstock,	36	25	25
Oxford,	114	25	25
Canton,	13	23	70
Jay,	2	14	102
Norway,	106	140	39
Waterford,	81	96	39
	946	524	336

### RECAPITULATION.

	Dunlap.	Goodnow.	Smith.
Paris,	20 towns,	2252	1909
Cumberland,	25 towns,	4638	3164
Lincoln,	26 towns,	2448	2015
Kennebec,	25 towns,	2173	3053
Oxford,	15 towns,	1443	918
Sumner,	8 towns,	632	411
Pendecost,	15 towns,	1013	961
Waldo,	13 towns,	1536	243
Hancock,	13 towns,	721	635
	160 towns,	18,180	13,309

We have not given the votes for Senators in this County, because we have been able to obtain them from but few towns. Enough, however, have been received to show that the Democratic Senators have been elected by a large majority. Mr. Mellen is also elected County Treasurer of course.

Had our friends acted in concert, we should have greatly increased if not doubled the majority of last year in this County. The probability is that we shall give a majority for Dunlap over the combined forces of our opponents. Judging from the returns received no choice has been made of member of Congress. For this we are indebted to the new principles advanced and advocated by those seceders from the democratic party who scout adherence to regular nominations as an infringement upon the rights of citizens. We are likely to experience the benefits of this new doctrine in this County and the people will feel its practical effects by having no Representative in Congress the approaching Session. Though we attribute this result to the principles propagated by the Smith party, as they call themselves, yet it is but justice to them to say that they have not been the cause of our defeat. In this town though Smith had over eighty votes there were but seven scattering for member of Congress. In Peru we understood that although Dunlap had all the votes but two, yet Mason received none. And the votes in other places show that it was not the Smith men alone or always who went against the regular nominated candidate for Representative. The vote for Smith in this town and Buckfield was no larger than was expected, and the Democratic party well understood to whom they are indebted for this. In Jay also we are placed under obligations, which will doubtless be remembered, though we may not be able to requite all the exertions of all who have labored so diligently in attempting to defeat the regular nomination. We do not wish to be misunderstood in reference to this subject. We would not if we could proscribe individuals or parties. We acknowledge in the fullest extent the freedom of all men to vote as they please. But it is not to be expected that any party should feel grateful to any man or set of men who endeavor to defeat its purposes or prevent the election of the candidate selected by it. If men choose to separate themselves from the democratic party and set up a candidate of their own, we do not question their right to do so; but they certainly cannot expect the countenance, aid or support of those whom they thus oppose. They probably do not wish for it. We do not question the right of men to separate from a party when they are dissatisfied with its principles or practices. But if the obligations are dissolved on the one side, they are also on the other. The same right which individuals have of opposing the democratic party, or if you choose the expression—a majority of that party—should be extended to that party or majority of opposing or at least ceasing to support those individuals. If these principles are not sound we do not know how men can act together effectually as parties. If they are sound let them be practiced upon. "Mark those that cause divisions among you and reprove them."

### REPRESENTATIVES IN OXFORD COUNTY.

Paris, America Thayer. Buckfield, Virgil D. Parrie. Jay &c, Anna Holmes. Byron &c, Austin. Bethel, O'Neil W. Robinson. Gilead &c, Asa Kimball. Rumford &c, Aaron Bolster. Hartford &c, Winslow Hall. Turner, Job Prince. Livermore Ruel Washburn. Waterford, Sprunt Heywood. Brownfield, Daniel Goodwin. Those in italics are Democrats.

We are informed that the election of the Democratic

candidate in Oxford was prevented by the secession of the Smith men. In Norway there was no choice.

## THE ELECTION.

We congratulate our republican friends every where on the result of the elections in this State, as far as heard from. We have emphatically "met the enemy, AND THEY ARE OURS!" Of course, full returns on the election of Governor have not yet been received. But as far as they have come to hand they even exceed our expectations. It is conceded by our opponents, that Mr. Dunlap has been elected. In this County, republicans have done their duty—nobly, heroically! We promised such would be their merited praise—for the democracy of Cumberland are ever known where to be found.—They have not disappointed us—we have not disappointed our friends, by our sanguine assurances respecting the political condition of our country. Cumberland County has given an increased vote for Mr. Dunlap, upon that given to Gov. Smith last year.

[Eastern Argus,

## POLITICAL.

Many of our old republican associates in this Congressional District and State, cannot but feel unmeasured indignation towards the individuals composing the Proble junta. The groundless, reckless and malignant warfare into which the latter seduced and betrayed them, is now, or will shortly be made, apparent to them. Its outrages upon the safety, stability, usages and best interests of the republican party will recoil at the course of conduct towards that party, into which they have been duped by a selfish and impotent faction. This portion of our old associates cannot but see themselves placed now, in the very position which we at an early day predicted as the inevitable result of their suffering themselves to be influenced by, and their whole judgments surrendered up to men whose only motive was clearly seen to have its rise in no anxious regard for our common party's good, but in gratification of personal envy and malevolence alone. These misguided republicans are now enduring the mortification of a defeat more disgraceful and poignant than any which our common adversaries—the old federal file, experience—even as the death of the soldier who is shot as a traitor by his own former associates, is more disgraceful than is that of the brave and consistent enemy who falls in his own platoon, while discharging his duty manfully against his appropriate adversaries.

But these men will acquit us of all negligence towards them. We seasonably admonished and calmly endeavored to persuade them of the downward, despicable course into which they were tempted. We did not, without painful emotions, witness their aberrations, nor in timid silence permit it. But we spoke the warning voice of true friendship, and that seasonably. When this was contemptuously set at naught, we echoed truly the voice of censure which we caught from all directions in our party, against them. And though it may at times have seemed to some to be harsh or severe, these very individuals cannot but see now that it proceeded from any misjudged notion of causes and consequences, and also that our admonitions and our censures were not without the impulses of a still most friendly solicitude for the preservation of the old relationships.

We never have doubted—we do not now doubt, that a very considerable portion of those who have acted against us, in this and other counties, have acted from an honest error in judgment in some cases, and in others upon false information. We know that the most malignant falsehoods were put into circulation, and by a few men were continued to be promulgated long after the most convincing refutations had been furnished.—We know that by these operators, the truth was most sedulously suppressed from the public ear. And it is a matter of wonder, or even censure, that where this sort of management succeeded, men should have been misled unsuspectingly?

It is not the abused elector or partisan—it is not the deceived and bewildered politician, that deserves in this case the perpetual execrations of all honest minds. But this judgment ought, and will fall upon the projectors of the impostures, and the public voice will proclaim them to be unworthy of public confidence, or party associations. While the misinformed and honest republican, who has found and acknowledged himself led astray by them, will be welcomed back to the republican vineyard, the men who have alike abused themselves & their old party by the wayward practices and deceptions, will be held in detestation and contempt.

[Eastern Argus.

An admirable hit!—Our readers may recollect that Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, in one of his furious tirades, applied to the State of North Carolina the somewhat degrading epithet of 'the Rip Van Winkle of the South.' In an address, lately delivered to the people of Newbern, Mr. Gaston, than whom an abler man exists not in the South, thus replied to the insult: "Better is it," said he, "to sleep on forever, than to awaken to madness and to treason. Better is it that we should personate the mingled horror and ridicule of mankind, by representing the combined characters of captain Bobadil and Cataline!"

Barbarous Outrage.—About six years ago a poor man by the name of Little, becoming indebted to his Landlord in the sum of ten or twelve dollars for rent, was unable to pay, and the landlord consented to wait, provided his daughter, who was then just over twenty-one, would become jointly responsible. She there-

fore signed an obligation with her father, and has since been getting a decent living, and aiding in supporting her infirm parents and a blind sister by folding sheets for book-binders. The landlord, a short time since, put the account into the hands of a hanger on in the purlieus of our courts for collection. He dunned in form, and was told that poverty had laid a heavy hand on the family, and time must be granted. The account was in consequence left with a lawyer and sued, judgement obtained and execution issued. The father was first arrested, and imprisoned, but finding that he was unable to pay a farthing, he was released, and the daughter dragged from her family and friends, and locked up on Monday last, under the same roof with felons and vagabonds. So barbarous an outrage could not be kept long concealed—even the officer whose duty it became to execute the process upon the helpless girl, was so moved by her situation that he offered to pay half of the amount, provided she could pay the remainder. But she had it not in her power, and there was no alternative but to be incarcerated. She remained in jail two days, and yesterday, owing to the humane interposition of some book-binders in her behalf, she obtained her liberty on payment of the costs and lawyers fees.

We have hardly told half the story. The officer who carried her to jail assures us his heart has not been so touched by any circumstance which has come within his observation or knowledge for many years. It is due to the keeper of the jail to state that he rendered every facility within his means to make the situation of the distressed girl comfortable. Her character is believed to be without a stain and beyond reproach, save that of poverty. The law of July, 1831, exempting females from incarceration, does not apply to her case, as the debt was of previous obligation.

It is only necessary to add that the flagrant and inhuman outrage was committed in the enlightened and benevolent city of Boston. Shame! Shame! [Atlas.

PENNY MAGAZINE.—Published by Freeman Hunt, No. 134, Washington Street, Boston. It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in our columns, that this publication is a reprint of the PENNY MAGAZINE "of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge." It treats of a great variety of subjects—striking points in natural history—accounts of the great works of art in sculpture and painting—descriptions of such antiquities as possess historical interest—personal narratives of travellers—biographies of eminent men; these and other subjects of interest supply the materials of this popular periodical.

We have received the first and second numbers of this work, and find them to be full of interesting matter. One advantage this publication has over many others of somewhat similar character, is, the numerous engravings which illustrate and adorn the work. There are many things in correct and accurate engravings which cannot well be conveyed in language; but if they could, engravings are better calculated to engage the attention or impress the minds of the young or instruct any one, whether learned or unlearned, than any language can be. A better, more definite, more intelligible description is found in a good engraving than can be communicated in language. In this, therefore, our recent popular publications are very much improved, and are decidedly to be preferred to those in which there are few or no cuts and engravings. The selections in this Magazine are made with judgment and taste. They are instructive to all—to the old and to the young, to the read as well as to the unread and illiterate.

It is a work that may profitably and usefully be introduced into every family; and is so cheap, as to render it accessible to every individual in the community. The first number contains 21 cuts and engravings—the second 23.—Each number contains 48 pages—12 numbers in a year, for \$2,—single 18 3/4 cents.

## EXCITEMENT IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

We learn from the Columbia, South Carolina, papers, that an unusual degree of excitement has been produced among the citizens of that town by a colonization sermon, which was preached in the Presbyterian church by a Mr. Pinney, lately from Liberia, and a Missionary of the Colonization Society, before a numerous audience of blacks. A public meeting was called to take the subject into consideration.—From the evidence of several gentlemen who were present, and testimony obtained from other sources, it was satisfactorily established that the sermon in question was a deliberate attempt to propagate principles of the most dangerous and reprehensible character. After a thorough examination of evidence as to the character of Mr. Pinney's sermon, and attempts to vindicate his conduct by several individuals, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—[Boston Gazette.

Resolved that the people of this State will endure no interference with their slaves, be it in form or pretence what it may—

That of that property, we and not foreign fanatics are the proper guardians. That if the negro is to receive the gifts that lift his condition towards freedom—the gifts of intelligence, and even of piety—he must receive them in a manner compatible with our safety and his own; and therefore from us not zealous from abroad, who are ignorant of every thing except their own peculiar trade of making glory for themselves out of the mischief they do to other people.

That thus expelling external interference, in general, we will not tolerate, especially the fil-

ling the ears of our negroes with the falsehoods and delusions of a hypocritical society, that Jesuitically passes itself for one thing in the South, and the very opposite, in England and the North.

That, in the present excited state of popular feeling in the South, the attempt which we have just witnessed, to introduce the subject of colonization into our State, is one of singular effrontery; nor less than amidst the late disavowals of the North, an attempt of the worst treachery. That if Colonization were honestly preached amongst us, it is to the masters, not the slave that it would address itself.

That we will not, however, permit the notion to be uttered amongst us; and will punish any attempt to propagate it, no matter how subtly contrived.

Resolved, that this meeting disapprove of the teaching of negroes, in any manner, to read or write, or of the holding of any unlawful assembly for any purpose.

Therefore this meeting do recommend to the Town Council of the town of Columbia, to pass some such ordinance, as shall effectually put a stop to the instruction of the colored population of this town.

The meeting at which the above resolutions were adopted was held on the 26th. On the evening of the 27th another meeting was held, at which the Intendant presided. At this meeting a letter from Mr. Pinney in relation to his sermon was read; but not being satisfactory, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed, and a to present them to Mr. P.:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Pinney has been reprehensible to the last degree—that he has treated with contempt the names of many respectable citizens and entitled himself in every way to the unqualified censure and reproach of this community.

"Resolved, that we regard this man as a dangerous character, against whose machinations it is our duty to defend ourselves against the unholy attempts of the midnight incendiary—that we believe his conduct has already been productive of serious evils amongst us, and that this meeting do therefore give official notice to Mr. Pinney, that he should leave the town immediately."

The Editor of the Columbia Times has a column and a half of spirited remarks on this subject. We quote a few sentences to show what a great flame a little fire sometimes kindleth.—When will the patriotic gentleman who are eternally prating about colonization, emancipation, &c. learn to be wise? When will they learn to do justice to their Southern brethren?

"A fanatic, bold and impudent with courage, and we may add ability too, competent to a mighty work of mischief. A colonization sermon has been preached in the bosom of our community—our slaves have been told of the glory that awaits them in Liberia—of the height of grandeur and wealth, and privilege to which they will be elevated when the stupendous works of their emancipation and colonization shall have been accomplished.

"We are glad to have it in our power to say in very truth, that the eyes of our citizens are open to the danger which threatens our domestic quiet and tranquility from the incendiary movements of mad and rash colonizationists and emancipationists."

"The South may be driven to desperation upon this subject, by the unholy interference of the deluded and misguided fanatics; by men blinded by a false and sickly philanthropy, to apply the least opprobrious epithet to the motives by which they are actuated. That this great confederacy may be broken up to its deepest foundation, by attempts to reform and remodel our domestic policy, we cannot say—we entertain no fears. But we repeat it again and again, that we have slaves and we will keep them, and as sure as we are a free people, we will roll a dreadful and desolating tide of wrath upon the heads of those who dare come amongst us for the purpose of laying a finger's weight upon that species of our property. It is ours by law and justice—we have inherited it from our ancestors—it is secured to us sacred and inviolate by the great bond of this Union, the Constitution of the United States—it has become so interwoven with the prosperity of the South, that to break it up would be opening a channel for the flowing-out of the very vitals of our country, and blighting all the rich prospects of glory and greatness that lay before us."

"What measures ought to be taken to secure the safety of our property and our lives? We answer, let us be vigilant and watchful to the last degree over all the movements of our enemies both at home and abroad. Let us declare through the public journals of our country, that the question of slavery is not, and shall not be open to discussion—that the system is deep rooted amongst us, and must remain forever—that the very moment any private individual attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality, and the necessity of putting measures into operation to secure us from them, in the same moment his tongue shall be cut out and cast upon the dung hill. The legislature of the National Government for many years at least, will not have the effrontery to bring the question under discussion in the halls of Congress—from that source, we apprehend no immediate danger. Not until the untiring effort of fanatic zeal have succeeded in poisoning the minds of the Northern and Eastern people upon the subject, and have hurled from their places in the national councils every one who will not agree to cut the throat of the master to give freedom to the slave, can any danger be looked for from that source."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—CAPTURE OF LISBON.

By the packet ship United States, Holdridge, at New York, London papers to August 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th, have been received.

Capture of Lisbon, Plymouth, Aug. 1.—The Confinance, just arrived, left Lisbon on the 15th of July, and Oporto on the 27th. Villa Flor entered and took possession of Lisbon on the 24th with scarcely any loss. The English prisoners confined in the city having burst their bonds and procured arms, speedily liberated all the persons confined, and afforded the Pedros great assistance. The police, 5000, retreated outside the wall, without firing a shot, and nearly all the inhabitants immediately declared in favor of the young Queen. Admiral Napier entered with the fleet on the 25th, and thus completed the capture of the place.

Oporto was attacked on the 24th, and although not immediately under the command of Marshall Bourmont, still with his advice and instruction; indeed he stated his intention of dining in Oporto on that day. They entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1,400 men. The Pedros loss was 700. One Regiment of Miguel's cavalry was nearly all cut off. Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th.

The Irish Church Temporalities bill had passed both houses of parliament, and only awaited the royal signature to become a law.

Mr. Littleton brought forward a resolution for the grant of £1,000,000, to be raised by the issue of exchequer bills, to the Irish clergy, in payment of the arrears of tithes due to them, which was carried on a division by 87 to 51.

Mr. O'Connell has given notice of his intention to set up a new daily morning newspaper. In the House of Lords, Aug. 1st, the bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was lost on its second reading, by a majority of 50—the vote being 104 against 54.

In the House of Commons, August 5th, Lord Althorp, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. O'Connell, said he must decline for the present to say what course Government would adopt with regard to the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal *de facto* as well as *de jure*.

In answer to a question of Sir R. Peel respecting the dispute between the United States and the North American colonies, which was referred to the King of the Netherlands, Lord Althorp said the matter was not yet decided.

London Aug. 6.—The report of the committee of the whole House on the resolution for the conditional grant of £40,000,000 to the West Indian proprietors was agreed to, and the Slavery Abolition Bill was again recommitted, Lord Althorp brought up several clauses which provide for the manner of raising this sum of £20,000,000. The report is to be received this day.

London, Aug. 6, half past four.—The city never was in such a state of excitement as at present. Government has just issued a notice for vessels to act as tenders for three months certain. An order has just been posted at Lloyd's for two transports to be got ready immediately to convey the troops (it is said 3000) to Portugal, as it is supposed. It is said that Spain has sent forces to assist the Albiget cause.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

IMPORTANT LETTER.—The following letter from Mexico, is not only of a late date, but from a high and authentic source. The writer has opportunities of acquiring information, and forming opinions, possessed by but few. His suspicions respecting the ulterior designs of Santa Anna, correspond with the views which we have entertained of that chieftain for years. They may be unfounded. But—

From our correspondent.

Mexico, 17th July, 1833. We are once more in civil war, and how long it may endure none can predict. The leaders in the new plan (so called), are amongst the most distinguished and popular officers in the whole Mexican army, and have already attracted to their standard most of the regular troops. Several affairs have already occurred between the army of the government and the revolvers, but terminating always in the defeat of the troops of the government. The President, Gen. St. Anna has taken the command of the army in person, and much is expected from him. His star may once more gain the ascendancy, and like Bonaparte, he relies on his star—but in nothing else is he like that hero of a hundred battles. My own opinion is decidedly that Santa Anna must be beaten, and he will either fall in with the views of the pronunciados or be put down.—Strong suspicions are entertained, and rumors are already abroad, that the revolvers and the President understand each other, that he secretly favors the plan, and connives at their movements. The basis of the new plan is the elevation of a Dictator, with the powers of the Autocrat of all the Russians, and perhaps the title of the executive may, in a short time, be changed to King or Emperor, but we know the style or title matters little, so the Executive has the power.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Those who pretend to know the President best, say he has always hankered after royalty, and we shall very probably see that problem solved in six or eight weeks.

## ONE DAY LATER.

By the arrival at Boston, of the Mail Packet Lady Ogley, Messrs. Topliff has received a Falmouth (Eng.) paper containing London dates to the evening of the 8th August.



London, Thursday evening, August 8.—Half past seven.—According to some of the Paris Journals, the Portuguese exiles have already received notice that their allowance will cease on the first of September; their power of return to their own country, by that date, being taken for granted. It is also asserted that the Ex-Emperor and young Queen will give up their Hotel in Paris, in all September; which proves that great confidence exists of the entire defeat of Miguel, in quarters likely to be informed.

Don Pedro and suite arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, in the steamer William the Fourth, on Sunday, 28th July, at noon. He was received with great enthusiasm. When Admiral Napier went on board to pay his respects, the Ex-Emperor assisted him up the vessel's side and embraced him. They had not met before since the battle of St. Vincent. The city rang with shouts of Viva! Donna! Maria, Viva! Don Pedro! Lisbon wore an animated appearance, and the change of Government was generally hailed as a blessing.

Don Miguel was supposed to be with the army in the north, and active measures were in train to expel him from the country. Lisbon has been illuminated every night since it was taken possession of by the Duke of Terceira.

The Sun of this evening, states that the British and French Cabinets have formally signified to the representatives of Don Pedro, in this country, their wish for the Ex-Emperor to withdraw all pretensions to the Regency, in favor of one of the aunts of Donna Maria, and that instructions have been sent to Lisbon to a distinguished personage to press such an arrangement and secure for it the approbation of the Duke of Palmella.

In the house of Commons, last night, the Slavery Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed. Parliament is expected to get through business about the 20th inst.

In the House of Commons, Lord Althorp has held out a hope, that the progress of reductions in the expenditures, would enable the Government to remove the inhabited house tax.

The Princess Victoria has had a narrow escape for her life. She was on board a tender to the Royal George yacht, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, when the tender ran foul of a hulk; the shock was so great, that the mainmast of the vessel was sprung in two places, and her sail and gaff precipitated on deck, where the Duchess and the young Princess were standing. The master of the tender caught up the latter in his arms and saved her from injury.

Sir John Sheehy has resigned his office of Lord Mayor of London. The election for another takes place on Monday.

Mr. Francis Kemble is the only candidate at present.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Kavanaugh has been re-elected by about 600 majority, and that the entire list of democratic Senators are elected. There is a net gain of ten democratic Representatives in the county, and a prospect of gaining three or four more in towns where there is no choice. The vote for Governor, notwithstanding the 700 votes thrown for Gov. Smith, will stand as well for Dunlap as it did for Smith last year.

[Eastern Argus.]

VERMONT ELECTION.

Returns from 174 towns give Palmer 18,170, Meech 13,807, Scattering 2497. 55 towns remain to be heard from. It is supposed Palmer's majority will be about 200. There will be an Anti-Masonic majority in the Legislature.

Jackson Convention.

At a Jackson convention assembled in Worcester on Wednesday, which was attended by about two hundred delegates, Marcus Morton was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and James Fowler, of Westfield, for Lt. Governor. Jonathan Allen of Pittsfield, presided at the meeting; Gayton P. Osgood and John D. Simpson were Vice Presidents, and Jugal Harrington and John B. Elbridge, Secretaries. The delegates appointed by the party whose organization was recently noticed, in this city, were not admitted as members of the Convention, and in consequence withdrew.

[Bos. Pat.]

Narrow Escape.

Peter Morgan, who some time since, stole the Eastern mail bag from the steamer Thistle, and robbed it of letters and drafts for upwards of \$4000, which were found in his possession, got clear on Friday at the Special Sessions, in rather a singular manner.

At the time of his arrest he was carried to the upper police, where he was also charged with having stolen, 3 years ago from a Mr. Pursells, a quantity of wearing apparel and \$5 in cash, on which charge he was committed to Bridewell, but of the principal offence no memoranda were taken, at least none by which the Judges or Clerk of the Court could know the fact—when brought out for trial, in consequence of his being acquitted of the first charge for want of proof and none of the officers knowing that he was the identical person who robbed the mail, he was suffered to depart to commence a new career of crime. [N. Y. Standard.]

It is said that the large balloon sleeves of ladies' dresses are about to go out of fashion.—This will have an essential influence upon the dry goods market, and will affect stage fare, pewrent, house rent, street room, washing and price of soap. Large bonnets are diminishing in size—a family of nine girls were recently supplied with new bonnets from a large mammoth one.

A Grand Rail-Road Spectacle.—The locomotive engine, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, came in on Sunday evening a little before seven o'clock, with fourteen cars in its train; averaging, as near as we could judge, thirty persons to each car—making a total of 420. These persons were mostly those who had been to the camp meeting near Reisterstown, and were on their return. The sight was truly grand! The movement of the long train, as it were by magic, at an easy speed, at the rate of 16 miles to the hour, around the spurs of hills, following the serpentine course of the wild and tumbling stream, the banks and rocks of which in the vicinity of every settlement were enlivened by spectators.

[Balt. Chron.]

A gentleman in Virginia has had a standing bet for 12 or 15 years, that it would rain the first Saturday of every August, which he has won every year except one. Another gentleman bet that it would rain the 25th of July, and won it. He says that it has never failed to do so for the last 16 years.

A gentleman in Union, Me, who had lost a number of small chickens and turkeys, discovered a few days since the enemy to be a large frog. The frog had caught a young turkey by the foot, dragged him into the water and drowned him.

Postage in Canada.—In reference to the Circular recently issued from the Post Office Department, on the subject of the Postage of United States newspapers in Canada, the Quebec Mercury observes that no instructions of the kind alluded to in the circular have been given by the Post Office Department of Canada, and that application will be immediately made to the proper authorities in the United States for an explanation of the reasons which induced them to issue it. The same paper says, that no change whatever has been made in Canada relative to the postage of newspapers from the United States.

CONSUMPTION. A late number of the New England Farmer notices a well attested case of cure of consumption by inhaling the gaseous perfume of the Chloride of Lime. The person cured by this remedy, had been much reduced, and his lungs were badly ulcerated. He is now daily regaining health and strength. The method of using the chloride in cases of consumption, is said to be by dissolving it in soft water, adding a little vinegar, and applying it to the nose with a cloth.

The Free Press calls on us to say whether the decline of masonry has not been caused by antismasonry. We answer, this decline has been perhaps the result of the Morgan affair; but not of the party organization which has followed. It was made a political question before the facts in this case were known or beyond dispute, and the fact that it was so, disinclined the press generally to take any part in the matter.

[Kennebec Journal.]

A Canton paper announces the sailing of the steamboat Ringta, bound for Pokin. She had on board a cow, a surgeon, an orchestra, and an elegantly furnished cabin, where passengers might play at cards, smoke opium, and snore.

Letters from the frontiers of Poland state that a young lady had been executed at Lublin by the Russians, for the crime of furnishing provisions to her insurgent countrymen. She was aged about eighteen. She proceeded quietly to the place of execution, between a file of Russian soldiers, and was shot.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of the County of Oxford will be held at the Court-House in Paris, on Tuesday evening the 24th September inst., when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Douglass of Waterford.—Per order.

Sept. 14, 1833.

MARRIED.

In Bethel, on the fifth inst., by Asa Kimball, Esq. Mr. Daniel Coffin, Jr. of Gilead to Miss Mary Grover of Bethel.

Last Notice.

THE subscribers having relinquished business in this town, and being about to leave the place, hereby call upon all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment. The creditors of the subscribers are pressing hard upon them and they have no way to meet the demands against them, but by calling upon such of their former customers as are still indebted. This notice should not be disregarded, for we must and shall collect our debts; and all concerned are assured, that our books and notes will be left with an attorney for settlement, from and after the first day of November next.

FORD & THAYER.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1833.

A Voice. Indiana has proved herself beyond the reach of money. She has returned five, and most probably seven members of Congress who will stand by the executive, in his endeavors to protect the people against aristocracy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Complete Periodical LIBRARY.

Forty-eight pages weekly—nearly 2,500 large Octavo pages a year, for Five Dollars, furnishing annually select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

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We shall give near 2,500 pages annually, equal to fifty common sized books! Every work published in the Library will be complete in itself. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he please, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double its original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, & regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting \$20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate. Address

T. K. GREENBANK.

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, in Norway Village, lbs. COTTON YARN from No. 7 to 16, warranted good.

1000 yds. BROWN SHEETINGS, superfine quality.

500 " ditto. SHIRTINGS, do. do.

200 " SATINETTES, at very low prices.

200 " BROAD CLOTHS, consisting of Black, Blue, Brown and Mixed, which will be sold cheap.

A very rich assortment of SILK GOODS, consisting in part of GROS DE SWISS, GROS DE NAPLES, STYCHAW'S, LUSTINGS, &c. of the most desirable colors.

100 bushels good CORN—and a quantity of empty Hogheads, Barrels and casks suitable for holding cider, which will be sold cheap.

September 9th, 1833. E. LIVERMORE.

A TOWNSHIP OF LAND ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER.

ON THURSDAY, the 3d of October, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the office of GEORGE WILLIS, in the town of Portland, Me.—Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE the whole of Township No. 4 in the third range between Bingham's purchase and the New Hampshire line in the county of Oxford containing 21,000 acres as per survey of Ballard & Perham in the year 1794.

This township is situated south of latitude 45 degrees, and north of lake Moosetomaquatic, into which empties the river Keapsutic, which runs through the middle of the township from the northwest corner thereof to the south line, and which together with its tributary streams, and the stream Kennebecago (running through the east part of said town) afford good navigation for floating timber into the lake and down the Androscoggin river.

This township has advantages supposed equal to any unsettled town in the State, the particulars of which will no doubt be ascertained by those who desire to purchase. The terms will be liberal and made known at the place of sale. Title unquestionable.—Further particulars may be known by enquiry of Wm. WILLIS, Portland. Sale without reserve.

GEORGE WILLIS, Auctioneer.

Aug. 29, 1833.

New Goods!

ISAAC HARLOW has this day received from Boston, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES of almost every description which will be sold much lower than were ever before offered in this County.

Also—a general assortment of Boston, New York, and Connecticut made HATS, from \$1.50 cents to \$5; a large assortment of GLOVES, new style, very splendid; a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY & BLANKS.

The subscriber is agent for a great number of Publications most of which he can furnish at his store free of Postage.

Paris, Sept. 16, 1833.

Sheriff's Notice.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on execution

and will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the twelfth day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of William Estes in Bethel, all the right and equity which Timothy H. Swan has to redeem the right in equity to redeem certain real estate situated on Bethel hill, so called, in said Bethel, bounded as follows viz: southwesterly by land owned by John Harris, westerly by land owned by the heirs of Jacob Ellingwood, northerly by land owned by Ezra T. Russel, and easterly by the County road. Said real estate having been mortgaged by said Swan to one Amasa Clark, of said Bethel, for security for the payment of about one hundred and eighty six dollars, and the right of equity to redeem the same having been sold to the said Clark for the sum of seventy six dollars.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

TIMOTHY WIGHT, Deft. Shff.

Bethel, Sept. 11, 1833.

DR. JEBB'S.

Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deformity, deformity and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose.

But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE 23, 1827.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. One day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this your may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by E. Livermore, Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his special appointment, they may also be had of various Druggists, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. throughout the country. None of these Medicines are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER,

The Largest Journal printed in the United States.

At \$2 per annum.

IF it most generally occurs that the path of a public journal to popularity and success lies through years of toil and attention, and that the approbation of the public is of a slow and precarious growth, and does not in all cases reward the enterprise of the cultivator, it is chiefly ascribable to the want of that judgment and discrimination so essential to that end, and which seldom fail to obtain a just remuneration: This observation is fully confirmed by the experience which the Proprietors of the Saturday Courier have hitherto enjoyed. Knowing the causes which have impeded the progress, and frequently terminated the very existence of many newspaper journals, they were enabled to avoid them, and in an unusually short period to see the triumph of their opinions and exertions in an extent of circulation, which whether regarding numbers of rapidity, is equally flattering: This circulation has, in less than two years, increased to upwards of seventeen thousand copies, and all still continues to increase in favor and utility.

The advantages possessed by the Courier are peculiar to itself, and are equally apparent in every branch of its miscellaneous contents, which are always novel and useful, entertaining and instructive.

LITERATURE.—This department of the Courier is under a watchful and spirited superintendence, so that no paper unpossessed of decided merit, is admissible. On a recent occasion a PRIZE TALE was published, for which the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was paid, and to secure original and sterling contributions, other inducements have been offered. The correspondents of the Courier are numerous and distinguished. Among them are Miss Leslie, (whose writings are the theme of European as well as American admiration,) R. P. Smith, Esq. so advantageously known as a Dramatist and Novelist; Mrs. C. L. Hentz, author of De Lara, the successful prize tragedy; Miss Bacon, the author of the pathetic tale "Love's Martyr;" and many others, who, under fictitious signatures have obtained very distinguished celebrity. Added to these high sources of original contributions, their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals, whilst from abroad they regularly receive Bulwer's New Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood, La Belle Assemblee, World of Fashion, United Service Journal, &c. and through Mr. Wilmer, their agent at Liverpool, the choicest of the English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c. &c.

NEWS.—The strictest attention is bestowed on this subject. Aware of the importance of the political events which are daily occurring, changing alike the manners and the institutions of the world, the proprietors invariably furnish all foreign intelligence to the latest dates, and when its nature warrants it, an extra is published. Our domestic affairs are assiduously observed and carefully communicated, and in addition to a minute statement of local transactions, a synopsis of events passing in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

HUMOROUS SUBJECTS.—Could the philosophy of mirth be discussed, or rather exhibited within the limits of a prospectus, the necessity of admitting its claim to a portion of every newspaper, would be minutely understood; but the good old motto "dum vivimus vivamus," will be sufficient reasoning for those who value the best part of existence.

The COURIER will, as usual, contain the newest and most piquant anecdotes, bon-mots, and witty recitals, all tending to fill up the leisure moments of the man of business with rational pleasure, and to increase that of the man of fashion.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of new publications, notices of the fine arts, &c; remarks on general topics, descriptions of public improvements, amusements, &c; discussions of suitable subjects, dramatic criticisms &c. This department has been, and will continue to be conducted in a spirit of independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be fairly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine, the SATURDAY COURIER is the largest, cheapest, and most diversified, entertaining, and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with cotemporary publications.

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PREMIUMS.

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting \$30, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of 10 per cent.

Persons forwarding 16 subscribers, and \$30 will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred. Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.



The Dutch character has evidently been formed by their situation; little favored by nature, they required continual exertion, not only for the means of support, but to keep their country from being swallowed up by the sea. They have accordingly been long distinguished as a laborious and persevering people—not devoid of enterprise, but led much more rarely than the English or Americans into mercantile speculations of doubtful success. They have been reproached for a selfish, calculating character, but this charge is much exaggerated. There are among them thousands of families as unconnected with trade as the aristocracy of France or England; and their mercantile men are no strangers to the pleasures of society, more than the merchants of other countries. The Dutch have long exhibited the effects of commercial habits in a highly advanced stage; transacting business on a large scale, satisfied with a limited rate of profit and avoiding as much as possible long credits.—The current notions of Dutch economy are not literally correct: but there is certainly less desire for display in this than in several other countries.

The Germans are reckoned orderly, steady & persevering, but not enterprising; formal in their manners; and are remarkable for their family pedigree, tall stature, and tenacity of family pedigree.

The Swedes are of robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labor.—Their houses are generally of wood, the roofs of which are covered with turf.—There is scarcely any country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats. Amongst the most respectable circles, the sex is seldom seen, being constantly employed in domestic affairs.

The Norwegians are a spirited and enterprising people; are frank, open and undaunted—behaving with respect to superiors, and gentleness to their dependants. By what is called the Norwegian law, the peasantry are free, excepting to some aristocratic estate in Fredericksstad; and the effect of this law is obvious in the appearance of the peasantry, when compared with the enslaved vassals of Denmark, although they were both, till lately, under the rule of the same monarchy.

The Danes have changed with their government. Before it was made hereditary, the gentry lived in great splendor: now they are much altered in this respect, and are falling from their high character. The lower classes are extravagant, poor and dirty; but the superior ranks differ little from the same classes throughout Europe. In their persons they are in general, tall and robust,—their features and complexion are good,—their hair yellow and flaxen.—Drunkenness is a common vice in Denmark,—but a laudable zeal for education exists among them.

The Austrians of the north, in general resemble the Germans in their persons, habits, and manners,—and in the South, the Italians. In point of literature, upon the whole, they are greatly behind the north of Germany,—but Austria still can boast of some names that would do honor to any country, particularly in music—such as Haydn, Mozart, &c. Besides ordinary schools, they have a number of Lyceums and Academies, together with the scientific and literary institutions in their principal towns.—In their persons they are well made, and have good complexions, and their mode of living is assimilating to that of England and France.

The Prussians, in their persons and dress do not differ materially from the inhabitants of the other parts of Germany.—They have paid considerable attention to education. They are a martial and brave people.

The Russians are generally robust and hardy; the females are well looking.—Long beards were once much worn by the men but that fashion is giving away. Sheep-skins, with the wool inwards, and short jacket and trousers form a great part of the dress of the lower classes of the men—that of the women, in some respects resemble the Scottish Highlander's garb.—Their houses are mostly of wood.—The food of the lower classes is very coarse.—The higher ranks are, in all respects, assimilating to the polished classes of people throughout Europe.

The modern Greeks are considered a deceitful people, which may be attributed in a great measure to the rapacious government under which they live, as they are not protected in their property, and are driven to the practice of duplicity in order to preserve what they have obtained, or to increase their riches. In many respects however, the original mind of ancient Greece is observable, when it can be displayed without fear of the jealous oppression of their superstitious and barbarous rulers. A particular feature in their character is attachment to their ancient amusement of dancing; and their hospitality is very much noted, particularly in the more retired districts of the country.

The Turks are in general tall and handsome in their persons, and of an olive complexion; they wear turbans of white linen on their head and allow their mustaches to grow. They are devoted to the mahomedan religion, & are abstemious in their mode of living.

The grand Seigneur is absolute master of the lives and property of the Turks, who are all born his slaves. The Prime minister of the state is styled the grand vizier who is lieutenant general of the empire. The second is styled Calmuck, who is governor of Constantinople.

The Boston papers are complaining of the scarcity of money; and the Courier attributes it to the large accommodations extended by the Boston Banks to New York merchants, who pay them 7 per cent, New York legal interest, for the use of it. On the contrary, the New York papers say that there is a pressure in the

money market there; and they refer the scarcity to the unexampled briskness of trade.—The present season, being so great that there is not enough of the circulating medium in the market to answer the demands of exchange; and so call on the Banks to enlarge their discounts to meet the public wants.

The New Yorkers are said to have drawn out \$10,000,000, from the tight fisted Bostonians, who think that seven per cent is not one of the seven deadly sins. But Boston merchants complain of this, that money being actually worth more than six per cent, the effect of their usury laws, by withholding more than is met, tends to the poverty of their city. We believe that nine tenths of mankind, notwithstanding demure looks and denying professions, do, in some shape or other, take more than the legal rate of interest on loaned money. Better abolish laws, that make many rogues and more hypocrites. Let men bargain about the rate of interest money as they do for any other business accommodation.—East. Rep.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Liverpool, at this port, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th, brings London papers to the 11th August. We are indebted to Messrs. Toppliff for the use of their files, but we can scarcely find, in any of the papers, news enough to make a paragraph:—(Boston Transcript.)

The British and French cabinets have formally signified to the Representatives of Don Pedro, their wish that he should withdraw all pretensions to the Regency of Portugal. One ground of this proposition is, that the Emperor is personally obnoxious to certain Sovereigns, whose consent is required to the final arrangement of the Portuguese question. It is not thought, however, that Don Pedro will relinquish the Regency.

Preparations were making at Paris for the departure of Donna Maria for Portugal. It was not known certainly where Miguel was, or where he would take refuge. The last report we have of him is, that during the battle before Oporto, and the attack on Lisbon, he was at a house on the road from Lisbon to Oporto, with his mistress and two Spanish priests, and that on receiving news of the complete overthrow of his party, he set out for Coimbra, with intention to join the Spanish Prince Don Carlos, and sail with him in the vessel sent by the Spanish government to convey the exiled Prince to Italy.

The Duke of Richmond, Postmaster General, has given notice that a mail will be sent and received from France every day, Sundays excepted.

Mr. Bulwer has withdrawn his motion relative to the repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers, but expressed his determination to bring it forward at the next session. It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued about the first of September. The Marquis of Westminster has given notice that at the next session he should bring forward a motion, calling on Peers to forego the privilege of proxies.

There were conveyed on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad on one day, 2000 passengers and 600 tons of goods, besides 565 pigs, 1 bear and 2 badgers.

In the want of something better, we give the following description of parliamentary eloquence, from the London Weekly Dispatch. It is a fair offset to Col. Hamilton and the gentle Trollope.

"The Duke of Newcastle, as a speaker, is worse than it is possible for the mind to conceive. No stammer, stammer or drunken man in his hiccup, can be more unintelligible. My Luds, and 'your Ludsships,' and 'your Ludsships House,' are repeated incessantly, and occupy full as much time as the speech itself. All the rest is a mere hiccup of nonsense, and the Duke is not worse than a score of hereditary legislators we could mention."

A London paper wages war against the Omnibuses, which it calls nuisances—unwieldy horse destroyers and street blockers, and calls on "The Anti-Cruelty to horse, cattle, dog and cat Society" to interpose. It is dreadful, says the paper, to see fourteen Daniel Lambert built animals wedged inside of one of these moving ovens, with a brace or two more outside, while the whole mass is kept in motion, through the ceaseless operation of the whip, by two miserable horses!

The Duke Wellington has acquired the additional title of the "pious lottery broker," because he said in debate that "men of education and importance should be induced to enter the church, with a view of obtaining some of the high prizes of the profession."

The eldest son of Admiral Napier received five severe wounds in the battle of St. Vincent. He was the first person who boarded the enemy.

The income of Lord Francis L. Gower, who has just succeeded to the property of the Duke of Sutherland, is \$90,000—\$430,000 a year. The gas lamps of London consume no less than 38,000 chaldrons of coal, and the gas pipes extend in total length, over 1000 miles. The English wits say that if the American Ambassador's book casts any light on English manners, it is but a *Rush* light.

##### LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Government had issued a decree, dated July 15th, suspending that of 7th April, 1830, which prohibited the exportation of gold and silver coin. The duty on exportation, will be as de-Boston Banks to New York merchants, who pay them 7 per cent, New York legal interest, for the use of it. On the contrary, the New York papers say that there is a pressure in the

Mr. John G. Davis, late 1st Lieutenant of the privateer *Presidente*, has been arrested at Montevideo, through the instigation of Captain Fitzroy, of H. B. M.'s surveying barque *Beagle*, charged with being concerned in the loss of the *Redpole* packet; or in other words, that the *Presidente* privateer had sunk the said packet, and of course the crew and passengers must all have perished. The British packet expresses his belief that the *Presidente* had no agency in the loss of the *Redpole*, but that she (the *Redpole*) foundered at sea. She was in 1828.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1832.

##### THE ELECTION.

Returns have now been received sufficient to show the election of Mr. Dunlap by the people and probably by a majority nearly equal to that received by Gov. Smith last year. Whatever consolation the various branches of the opposition may derive from their apologies for defeat, the democratic party have great cause to rejoice in the signal triumph that has been achieved under such a combination of disadvantages. The mortification of the secondaries we should think without alloy.—Success (which means the defeat of the democratic candidates) would have glided over their treachery that new strength for future mischief. Their disguise has been torn off and they stand forth in their naked deformity, the scorn of all parties. We speak thus only of the leaders, for there were many who acted honestly and will not soon be caught again in such company. Instead of destroying or even weakening we believe this secession depended on these who have acted with us for their own selfish purposes and who were ready to turn against us when their demands were not gratified, our situation would be precarious indeed. We trust that it rests on better principles and on a sure ground. Our majority is large enough and we are sufficiently strong for safety. Let the democracy wisely diffuse the power they possess and we have nothing to fear from future defections.

We furnish the returns of votes in this County as far as we have been able to obtain them. The majority for Dunlap in this County will probably exceed two hundred. The returns of votes for member of Congress in this district so far as received show a majority for Mason the Democratic candidate of more than 300, but we cannot depend upon the accuracy of all of them, and it is impossible to predict what will be the result in the remaining towns. The information which we gave in our last paper relative to the vote of Peru for member of Congress we are happy to learn was incorrect. We still entertain hopes that an election has been effected; but we do not expect to learn with certainty until the returns have been examined by the Gov. and Council. Returns are to be made within forty days.

##### VOTES FOR GOV. IN OXFORD COUNTY.

	Dunlap	Goodnow	Smith	Seating
30 Towns in } our last	1421	1250	424	166
Fryeburg	141	83	2	2
Stow	32	2		
Lovell	61	59	2	
Academy Grant	15			
Nevry	48	3		
Gilead	23	10		
Greenwood	81	6		
Mexico	23		19	
Howard's Gore	7	1		
Hamlin's Gore	35	6		
Andover	24	17		
Weld	20	14	53	18
Dixfield				37
	2497	1539	453	515

##### REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

	Mason	Wadsworth	Holland	Seating
Ten towns in } our last	946	524	336	122
Nevry	50	1		
Gilead	23	10		
Greenwood	81	6		
Mexico	23	3	18	
Peru	23	6	2	
Howard's Gore	7			
Hamlin's Gore	35	6		
Albany	45	28		
Fryeburg	141	83		
Stow	32	2		
Lovell	61	59	2	
Academy Grant	15			
Brownfield	7			
Denmark	17			
Weld	20	14	133	43
Livermore	2			
Dixfield	25	14	35	37
	1897	956	529	211

Now that the election is over we shall endeavor to turn our attention, and invite that of our readers, to subjects that afford less room for angry altercation, and where investigation will afford more pleasure to all classes of the community. The interest which is felt in political questions, the zeal manifested in endeavoring to procure the election of suitable persons to whose charge important interests are to be committed, do not deserve to be deprecated. We should most sincerely deprecate apathy or indifference on such subjects, an intriguing jumble to rule the people at their pleasure. We do not regard party feeling as an unhallowed passion, tending to produce only heartburnings and dissensions among neighbors and acquaintances. Honest difference of opinion neither breaks nor mends friendship or diminishes esteem. There are those whose only political principle is selfishness, who will unite with any party which will support them and oppose their old and tried friends if they will not be subservient to their ambitious schemes—to differ from such men is to make them your enemies. They are ready to denounce whoever shall cross the path of their ambition, and to pursue with their deadliest hatred whoever exposes their designs or thwarts their purposes. In our late contest we have had occasion to encounter some such men. We trust they are rendered harmless for the present, but they must be watched. They are not satisfied with the defeat they have sustained, they must be taught to feel their weakness yet more sensibly. They might learn wisdom from the past, but desperation renders them obstinate. Their purposes and designs have been frustrated, their plots have been developed, their slanders refuted and all their

anticipations contradicted by the event. Our opposition to them ceases when they cease to be dangerous. When they no longer attempt to sow dissension in the democratic party, or to defeat the election of candidates selected by a party of which they profess to be members, then they may be neglected but not soon forgotten.

A LECTURE on TEMPERANCE will be delivered this evening at the Court-House by Rev. Mr. Douglas of Waterford.

##### THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We copy the following concluding remarks of an able article, from the Richmond Enquirer, in which it deprecates the premature agitation of the question of the next Presidency. The eloquent and graceful pen with which the editor exposes the machinations of the Southern malcontents, and the absence of all honest principle, in which he shows the origin of their common impulse, must excite at once the envy and enmity of the troubled spirits with whom he contends.

The editor of the Enquirer, however, still makes his fling at "the ill-starred Proclamation." Well—we are content. The Proclamation is but a reassertion of the Virginia Doctrine, as brought to bear in legal enactments by Mr. Jefferson in the case of the embargo. We believe there is not an abstract principle or argument advanced in that paper which is not sustained by the precedent of the sage of Monticello. But the Editor of the Enquirer supports the doctrine of secession, which the Proclamation repudiates. We regret this—it is, however, at present, and we trust it will long remain merely a speculative question. It is one in which the editor differs with some of his best and ablest Virginia friends, personally and politically, (among whom we may name Mr. Madison, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Rives,) as well as with the President. This is a question, too, which however debated, will never be settled, but by an ordeal, to which, nothing in the present condition of the country requires that it should be subjected.—We are willing, therefore, with the ample discussion it has already undergone, to let it pass down to posterity, as *res non judicata*. We trust it never will be decided, for when it is, it must be by the sword.

With regard to the other speculative points in the Proclamation, which we have excited animadversion among the enemies of the President, nothing has been made of them but by downright misrepresentation, and every specified objection has been met and exposed by us already.

It is not difficult to see, that the presses which are most vehemently opposed to the administration in this quarter, have been the most active in adopting measures for rallying together, and organizing the plan of the new campaign. Those who are in any respect the President's friends, have kept most aloof from the conflict. Neutrality will not even permit our neutrality in the question. You must condemn his Proclamation out and out. You must erase "from the tables of the brain" every measure which he has adopted for bringing back the government to the republican tack. You must condemn him as a hoary tyrant and bloody usurper. You must forget the awful responsibility he has assumed, in arresting the wild sweep of Internal Improvements, and the tremendous influence of an institution, which has spread through all the great divisions of the Union; and which holds its charter in defiance of the Constitution itself. You must forget all the gratitude which is due to his exertions—to all his services—to his patriotic measures. You must listen without the slightest indignation and disgust, to the gross and unqualified abuse, which is lavished on the head of an eminent citizen, who, whatever may have been his errors, whatever may have been the heresies of his ill-starred Proclamation, has "done the state some service." We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the Southern presses who have taken the Presidential election into their own hands, have been the relentless opponents of his administration. They employed the most unprecedented exertions to defeat his election—and though baffled in their exertions, and reduced to a small minority, they have still the confidence to believe, that at their behests the people of this country are ready to follow at their wake, and to re-echo their sentiments; and it is really sufficiently amusing to see with what address and ingenuity they are invoking the assistance of every party and of every candidate. However discordant their opinions, and however various their views, they seek to affiliate them all together, and to condense the conflicting elements into one general combination.—Depend upon it gentlemen, you have over-estimated your party—and you have most egregiously miscalculated your own ingenuity and importance. You have attempted to sow distrust in the bosom of the country, that you may profit by the divisions you would create. You appeal to the friends of Mr. Clay—to the friends of Mr. Johnson—and what is singularly amusing, not see through your views, and despise your machinations. P. P. Barbour understands you perfectly; and he will scarcely lend his high character to the promotion of your purposes.

"When the proper time arrives the great Republican Party will go forth and decide for themselves. They will not act so absurdly as to submit to the dictation of their opponents.—They will abstain from all premature commitments. They will watch the progress of public events, and the course of public men—and when the proper time arrives, they will select him who is most able, and honest, and faithful to the Constitution, and the best qualified to promote the public interests. Is not this the plain dictate of prudence? And is not this the course men who ought to have held themselves above

which may be expected from an enlightened people? For who can designate at this time the person who will be best qualified even a twelve month hence to conduct the public administration. We are aware of the suggestions which have been seriously entertained by many an honorable citizen—that it is proper to make the selection as soon as possible, in order to prevent the people from being deceived by artful and intriguing politicians. But do not the persons who argue in this manner, pay a very poor compliment to the intelligence and virtue of the people? What sound reason is there for believing, that they will select a citizen who is unworthy of the office? Is there not still more reason to apprehend, that mischiefs may arise from the premature commitment of the people from the distinction of parties, and from the multiplication of candidates? May not the public will be defeated by such a course—and the struggle wrested of the people's hands, by the struggle of a cable and the vote of House of Representatives? What is our astonishment to see one press already unhesitatingly avowing in the excess of its zeal, that such is the calculation which it would proceed—and that its purpose is to defeat an election by the people, and throw it into the hands of their Representatives in Congress.

"We shall show that this attempt is in direct conflict with the best principles of our government, and it is besides an insult to the people themselves. It was our intention when we took up the pen to-day, to lay before our readers 'the prior proposition' to which we alluded some two or three weeks ago.—Prior we mean, to the idea of a National Convention for nominating candidates." But since we have made that pledge, we have seen the other calculation, to which we have just alluded, which has for its object an election by the House of Representatives. We shall take up this subject next—attempt to show in what manner the election may be brought nearer to the people.—Thus we attempt to avoid on the one hand, the otherwise inevitable necessity of a Convention, in some form or other—or, on the other, an unequal, mischievous, corrupt and corrupting election before the House of Representatives. This measure it is not premature to discuss. On the contrary, this is time to investigate it, if we intend to avail ourselves of any such position.—Whereas, it is premature, in our humble opinion, to discuss the merits of particular candidates—and bind ourselves to the car of any man's fortunes."

##### RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Robert P. Dunlap is elected Governor of the State by a majority of about 3500 votes, against all opposition. Democratic Senators are elected in eight counties, being 21 members; and if in Washington, where our candidate is elected if we gain 22 out of 25 Senators. Six democratic members of Congress are elected, and perhaps the 7th, Mr. Jarvis' district not being wholly returned. The opposition have elected three Senators in Kennebec county, where their member of Congress runs minus in the election. They have also gained a comfortable addition to their numbers, in Gov. Smith and the *fig-ends* of all parties, which supported him. A larger democratic list of members of the House, appears to be elected this year than has been usual. May the guardian genius of Democracy preserve our party from growing any stronger. It would be a happy event for us, if we could drive out from our ranks about one hundred men to a county, who are with us for no better purpose than division and mischief.—East. Rep.

Col. Gorham Parks is elected member of Congress from Penobscot and Somerset District, and Col. Joseph Hall, from Waldo and Kennebec District.—Id.

The triumphant manner in which the democracy of Maine have vindicated the ancient and important usage of abiding by the regular nominations of their Conventions, cannot but be a matter of hearty congratulation with all true and consistent republicans.

The ungrateful, and we may say *disreputable* manner in which this great principle of our party—the capstone of all party associations, was assailed in the late elections in this State, gave a new interest to those elections in the minds of our republican brethren, both far and wide. It was not within the borders of our own State only, that deep anxiety was felt upon the subject. In other States—in even the most distant in the Union, the conflict which the republicans of Maine have just had with the traitors and deserters of our common cause and common principles, was watched with intense feeling. The high minded—the disinterested—the reflecting and honest every where, prayed for the very result which our faithful and consistent yeomanry have achieved. And this adds new assurance, that we have been fighting the good fight and in a good cause, and that the men who have endeavored to shiver the republican party into atoms, have been actuated by motives which must and will continue a long while to be full of reproach to them, and trust in the estimation of the true and steadfast friends of the republican party.

But in all our remarks upon the late, but after all very puny display of defection in the republican ranks in this county and State, we wish to have it borne in mind that we are far from applying the same degree of censure to all persons, who were the victims of that defection. We know of many an honest democrat who was duped unsuspectingly into opposition to his old party and associates on this occasion, by men who ought to have held themselves above



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the practice of the deceiver to which they resorted. These men abused the confidence reposed in them—they took advantage of the unsuspecting honesty of those who looked to them for advice and information; and upon their heads, and not upon those who were betrayed by them, the indignation of the people will fall. To condemn all indiscriminately, who under such circumstances, swerved from the path of duty, would be unjust, as well as impolitic. But to allow the leaders of the assault on our popular conventions to be passed by with the same forbearance, would evince a want of respect for the party that has been so outrageously abused by them, and a timidity that would expose it anew to the assaults of every political coxcomb that chances to obtain "a little brief authority."

[Eastern Argus.]

"The Evening Star," is the title of a new daily and semi-weekly paper, which is to be published in the City of New York, by M. M. Noah and Thomas S. Gill. The prospectus of this paper fills sixteen pages octavo, and is signed by M. M. Noah. This is rather a long preface for a newspaper, but the reader will admit that it could not well be shortened when he is informed of the great national topics which are discussed, and that about five pages of the book are occupied in giving a history of the "Albany Regency," "a coledarity," says the governor of the Ararat, "of persons, nearly all holding offices under the state government." Without even asking permission of the coalition editors who "fought, bled, and died" in the last campaign against Jackson, Mr. Noah arrogantly places himself at the head of the "Anti-Regency party." The governor of Israel promises as much in his prospectus, as he did in his famous proclamation to the Israelites:—He will be about as successful in getting the confidence of the friends of Jackson, as he was in collecting shekels from the Jews.

[Albany Argus.]

Worcester Convention.—A Convention of the Democratic Republicans of Massachusetts was held at Worcester on the 4th instant, at which the Hon. Marcus Morton was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and James Fowler Esq. for Lieut. Governor.

[Skeohogan Sentinel.]

Census of Bangor.—By a census of this town, completed about 2 months since, by Mr. Thomas Bradbury, for purposes relating to town affairs, the whole number of inhabitants was found to be, Five Thousand One Hundred and Ninety Five. In 1830, the number of inhabitants was Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three. Gain in three years, two thousand three hundred and thirty two.

[Eastern Republican.]

Col. Haskett, the abstemious pedestrian, has finished his undertaking of walking two thousand miles in seventy days on bread and water. He has, it is stated, exceeded the distance by four hundred miles, and gained in weight 2 1-4 lbs. He will return to South Carolina on his abstemious diet, traveling on foot. He is in perfect health and good spirits, and presents a living example of temperance.

He believes that any man can perform the same by living in the same temperate manner.

The Evening Gazette states, that Col. Haskett will, before his return, visit Salem and several other towns in our vicinity, and then proceed south to Philadelphia, at which place, to comply with the wishes of some professional gentlemen, he will undertake to walk forty miles a day on a prescribed amount of food. After this it is said he will prepare for publication his notes on diet, and publish them to be distributed gratis in the places he has visited.

[Salem Register.]

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Herald.]  
The West.—No country in the world has ever advanced with such rapid strides in the career of improvement as the "Great West." It is only about seventy years since the first adventurous pioneer, from beyond the mountains, penetrated the forests of Ohio and Kentucky, and beheld the majestic Ohio rolling its waters towards the ocean. At a still later period, with the exception of a few straggling settlements of French and Spaniards, the whole of the vast country watered by the Ohio and its tributary streams was in the possession of wandering tribes of rude, warlike and uncivilized men. It may be said to have been one vast solitude—its fertile soil is entirely uncultivated; the forest bloomed as it had bloomed for ages. No flourishing cities, no thriving towns were to be seen; nature appeared in all her beauty, in all her simplicity, and in all her grandeur. In the short space of half a century what a change has been effected! what wonders have been wrought by the united agency of enterprise and industry, fostered and protected by a government of equal rights! The native tribes that so long lorded it over these wide domains with undisputed sway, have disappeared before the march of civilization—"like shadows of the stream," they have passed away, and the sceptre of dominion has fallen to other hands. The majestic forests have fallen before the hand of industry, and cultivated fields yielding an abundant harvest to the labors of the husbandman, now occupy their places. Populous cities, flourishing towns, and thriving villages, have arisen as if by magic; large vessels freighted with the products of every climate, now plough the waters of the great lakes and glide upon the bosoms of our mighty rivers. Universities, colleges, academies and other institutions of learning, are dispensing their blessings throughout the land. Canals, turnpikes, and

rail roads, are extending in every direction, opening new avenues to trade, and affording additional facilities to commerce, and thus, by connecting the western with the other sections of the republic, drawing more closely together the bonds of union, through which alone can the advantages of our happy form of government be perpetuated.

"Westward the march of empire has taken its way," and no earthly power can retard or prevent its advancement in wealth, population, and political importance. Blessed with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a salubrious climate, with an industrious and enterprising population, and possessing by means of her great rivers and her steamboats, immense advantage for trade, commerce and manufactures, she must in a few years, rival if not surpass the north, the east, and the south, in every thing that can render a country glorious, prosperous and happy. In the short space of fifty years, her population has risen from a few hundred staggering pioneers to four millions; in ten years more, we may fairly assume, that her population will be doubled, and that she will exert a powerful influence in the political concerns of the union; but we trust, that influence will never be employed to the detriment of the other less fortunate sections of our common country, but in promoting the general advantages of the whole, and in maintaining the fraternal relations which have brought the United States to their present "high and palmy state" of glory and renown. Sectional jealousies might ever be discouraged, should they ever be permitted to enter into legislation and sway the judgment, the bond of union will be weakened, and that beautiful political fabric erected by the wisdom of our fathers, and which every patriot delights to contemplate, will crumble into ruins.

The Slave Insurrection in Cuba.—The Editors of The New York Journal of Commerce have received additional information in regard to this rebellion. It appears 500 or 600 slaves had been smuggled in Africa, and landed at a place about 30 miles west of Havana. Some communication took place between them and the slaves on the neighboring plantations, in which the former were given to understand that a grievous mortality was prevailing among the blacks on the island, [Cholera] and that it was occasioned by poison administered by the whites. This drove the new comers to desperation, and thinking they might as well die in one way as another, they rose upon their keepers and murdered them. On this intelligence being spread, a military Captain, with two other persons, proceeded to the landing, in order to do away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them back to subordination. These men were also killed. A troop of cavalry, consisting of about 30 men, was then sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighboring plantations, and a battle ensued, in which a number of the blacks were killed, and also two officers and several privates of the troops. The remainder finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection, retreated. A large body was then sent, and poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed from 400 to 500. The whole loss of the whites is stated at 30 or 40. At the date of the last accounts, the rebellion was considered at an end. The negroes had no weapons but stones and clubs.

Maine Election.—The splendid triumph of the democratic party in Maine will have the greatest influence upon the democracy of Massachusetts. It will encourage them to persevere in their efforts to redeem their state from the misrule of Nationalism, and put down the miserable factionists who wish to keep us in opposition to the general government. The feelings of the people, the characters of our candidates, and the principles we advocate, are all propitious to our success. If there be any traitors among us who wish to jeopardize the triumph of our cause to gratify their individual malignity, let them be totally disregarded—like the vile reptile they will soon die by their own sting. We have higher objects to attain than to break these flies upon the wheel; we are laboring for the great cause of democracy, for the supremacy of Jeffersonian principles—those principles upon which Gen. Jackson has administered the government, and which will yet be recognized by a majority of our fellow citizens in this state, as the only true principles of Republicanism.—Those who would attempt to create dissension in our ranks, can read their fate in the history of the Preble Junta, who forfeited the confidence of their party in attempting to distract and deceive it, and are now left to writhe and smart under the effects of a most mortifying, annihilating defeat.

But, perhaps we do injustice to our party to suppose that there can be any division among its members—indeed, we know that all who are sincere friends to democracy, and wish for its advancement in this commonwealth, are perfectly united—yet there may be those who will come among us for the purpose of destroying us—wolves in sheep's clothing—these are to be guarded against—watched with care, and the first moment we become convinced of their treachery they should be discarded and hooted from our ranks. The Republicans of Maine have placed the democratic banner upon a proud and lofty eminence, and they will be sustained in their exertions to protect it by the whole democracy of New England. Treachery here, or elsewhere, should, and will be, boldly exposed and put down, let it emanate from whom it may, high or low.

[Boston Statesman.]

An old plasterer named Brigoot, of the quarter of St. Antonio, Paris, who had retired from business, lately married a young wife, not more than 22 years of age. For some time they lived very happily together, but Brigoot having entered into some speculations which did not succeed they became greatly distressed for money. On Saturday they invited a party of friends to dine with them, and during the repast the husband intimated to one of them that he wanted a loan of 600 francs, but receiving an evasive reply he was evidently much disappointed. Scarcely were the guests retired than the unhappy couple formed the resolution of destroying themselves, and wrote a letter declaring their determination and its cause. They then entered the same bed, having placed in the middle of the room a brazier with lighted charcoal. About two o'clock in the morning the wife expired. The husband, whose strength was greater still survived, but his resolution remaining, he rose, proceeded to his secretary, took out and loaded a pistol, and firing the ball through his heart, died. Before thus executing his determined purpose, he had sufficient coolness to add a postscript to the latter circumstances. The handwriting of this addition being nearly illegible, shows that he must have been greatly affected by the fumes of the charcoal. They were both buried on Tuesday in the same grave.

The Ellsworth Me. Advertiser states that the bears have a fine feast this fall, having killed thirty or forty sheep for one man in that place, and twelve and fifteen for several others in the adjoining towns.—There has been four or five killed in and about that town, and several in Bluehill, and they are quite numerous.—One old grizzled veteran occupies the woods in the skirts of the town, and has put to flight a number of heroes who attacked him with intent to kill.

The Nullifiers won't stay pacified, but appear as full of fight as ever. The Charleston Mercury attacks Messrs. Drayton and Poinsett most furiously—and applies to them such nice little words as traitor, libellers, &c. If they cant nullify law they can truth, that is clear.

Good men in a bad cause, can no more expect to find quarters when detected, than bad men in a good cause. Tray, though a good dog, being found in bad company, was cruelly treated; and the wolf, though dressed in sheep's clothing, fared no better, when he insinuated himself into the "good society" of the fold. He who would avoid reproach cannot be "too particular as he values" reputation in selecting his society, or his associates; for a man is not only known, but estimated by the company he keeps.

Mr. Avery.—The Commercial Gazette says that this gentleman has returned to Bristol, and will continue to preach. We regret this extremely—whether Mr. A. be innocent or guilty, he owes it to public opinion, to leave the pulpit. By his pertinacity in pursuing his profession, he does violence to the cause he attempts to advocate, disturbs the quiet of the community, and appears to invite crimination.

Anagrams. The letters in the word "war-ranted," will spell 167 good English words, besides many others in different languages.

Breach of Marriage Promise. In Stoubenville, Ohio, a few weeks since, a complaint was made by a black man against a white lady for the violation of a matrimonial promise—damages laid to the amount of \$8. The dark complainant's heart did not appear to be injured by the cruel refusal of the fair one, but he wanted to recover the damages, that being the amount he paid her on closing the contract.

Pirate Captured.—By the arrival of the brig Favorite, at Salem, we learn that whilst that vessel was lying at Annamaboe, Coast of Africa, July 10th, she was visited by the sailing master of the British brig Curlew, (who had received information while lying at St. Thomas, an Island lying near the coast, that a vessel answering the description of the pirate who robbed the brig Mexican, of Salem, in September last, was lying at Nazareth Bay), and informed that they had taken possession of said vessel about three weeks previous, in one of the rivers, after her crew (with the exception of four Portuguese shipped at St. Thomas) had escaped to the shore with every thing of value—shortly after boarding her with thirty men, she blew up killing one man and the pursuer. The Captain of the Curlew intended to capture the fugitives if possible.—[Trans.]

Recently General Lafayette and Count Pozzi di Borgo met to sign as witnesses to a marriage contract. The General signed first, and on handing the pen to the Russian ambassador, said, "I imagine, Count, this the only treaty we shall ever sign together." "Who knows?" said the Count. "God grant then," replied the general, "it may be the treaty declaring the independence of Poland." The Diplomatist said no more, and here the colloquy terminated.

The cholera has broken out with considerable violence in the village of Troy, Ohio, causing a complete panic among the people. A slip from the office of the Times, dated 27th ult, mentions that the whole number of cases up to that date was 23, eleven of which proved fatal.

[Boston Statesman.]

#### NOTICE.

A meeting of the UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of the County of Oxford will be held at the Court-House in Paris, on Tuesday evening the 24th September inst., when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Douglass of Waterford.—Per order.  
Sept. 14, 1833.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. George Trunday of Cape Elizabeth, and Miss Hannah L. McKenney of this town.

In this town, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. John G. Curtis of Minot, to Miss Abigail B. Chandler of this town.

In Sumner, by Rev. Samuel Sewell, Henry Howe, Esq. of Sumner, to Miss Lucinda Prentiss, of this town.

#### DIED.

In Greenwood, on the 4th ult. Eleazer Cole, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 86.  
In Poland, Sept. 2nd, Frances Ellen daughter of Joseph and Mary Woodman, aged 4 years and 9 months.

At a Court of Probate holden at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.  
ON the petition of Reuel Washburn administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the sum of one thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, and that they may be granted.

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Canton within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.  
SAMUEL COLE Guardian of Luthur Pike of Jay in said County, Spendthrift, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said spendthrift—

ORDERED.—That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.  
GEORGE V. ELLINGWOOD Administrator of the estate of Jonathan C. Swan late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

ELISHA BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Wilbur Russell late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate—

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

JAMES CHASE Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Pitts late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED.—That the administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

REUEL WASHBURN Executor of the last Will and Testament of James G. Walker late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and his own private account against said estate.

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

## Attention.

THE subscriber being about to close his business in this town, offers for sale his whole STOCK of GOODS at COST, without charge, in lots to suit purchasers. It consists of a good assortment of Hard Ware, Groceries, ware, American, English, Silk and Fancy Goods. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines. In order to show the public that there is no mistake, he will sell at the following prices, viz:

Cotton warp, warranted good, No 7, at 24 cts., No 8, at 25 cts., No 9, at 26 cts., and higher numbers in proportion. Brown Shirts at 7 cts. per yard, Brown Sheet at 10 cts., Sattinets at 42 cts., Broad Cloths from \$1.25 to 1.00. Good Cut Nails at 6 cts. per pound. 12 lbs. Good Sugar for a dollar. Tea Sets from 1.50 to 3.00. China Tea Sets from 3.00 to 4.00. Teachers and others may find new and popular School Books now in use in this vicinity, at the publishers lowest wholesale prices. Blanks, Writing paper, Wrapping paper, &c. In short, every thing will be sold at the actual cost, as the subscriber is determined to leave the place in a very short time.—A rare opportunity and liberal credit is offered to any person who may wish to purchase the whole establishment. E. LIVERMORE.  
Norway-Village, Sept. 24, 1833. is3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

#### ELIAS BARTLETT.

late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

NATHAN KNAPP.

Rumford, Sept. 16, 1833.

## Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note signed by the subscriber and Zebedee Cushman of Oxford to Daniel Cummings of Paris, for twenty five dollars, dated sometime in March last.—As said note was given without any consideration and will not be paid by us.

ARATUS CALDWELL.

Oxford, Sept. 17, 1833. \*3w6

## New Goods!

ISAAC HARLOW has this day received from Boston, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES of almost every description which will be sold much lower than were ever before offered in this County. Also—a general assortment of Boston, New York, and Country made HATS, from \$1.50 cents to \$5; a large assortment of COMBS, new style, very splendid; a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY & BLANKS. The subscriber is engaged in a great number of PATENTIONS most of which he can furnish at his store free of Postage.  
Paris, Sept. 16, 1833. 3w5

FOR SALE by the subscriber, in Norway Village, 400 lbs. COTTON YARN from No. 7 to 16, warranted good.  
1000 yds. BROWN SHEETINGS, superfine quality.  
500 " ditto. SHIRTINGS, do. do.  
200 " BROAD CLOTHS, at very low prices.  
200 " BROAD CLOTHS, consisting of Black, Blue, Brown and Mixed, which will be sold cheap.

A very rich assortment of SILK GOODS, consisting in part of GROS DE SWISS, GROS DE NAPLES, SATYNS, LUSTINGS, &c. of the most desirable colors.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—100 bushels good CORN—and a quantity of empty Hogsheds, Barrels and casks suitable for holding cider, which will be sold cheap.  
E. LIVERMORE.  
September 9th, 1833. 3w4is

## The Spy

### AND SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THE unprecedented success of the SPY—there having been nearly seventeen hundred subscribers received since its commencement, in July last—is the best evidence of the estimation it has secured in the public mind. While the present proprietors will pursue the course which has conferred such eminent popularity on their predecessors, they will also use every endeavour to give the SPY, if possible, a spirit of greater vigour, variety, and originality, than has been heretofore achieved. This publication is intended as a satirical observer and corrector of the morals and manners of the day. Satire is a most effective and powerful weapon in the hands of a judicious tactician, and may be used on any occasion with advantage, but particularly upon the vices or follies of the community. The respectable responsibility assumed, is a sufficient guarantee for its utility and excellence; and for the total expulsion from its columns of that scurrility which blots the edge of satire, and deprives it of its purifying agency. Literature and the Drama will be sharers of its columns, and all that is serviceable to the progress of useful information and moral improvement will receive its warm advocacy.

The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2.50, if not paid before the expiration of six months.

Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the same. They will be also entitled to a copy of the paper gratuitously.

All orders must be addressed (post paid) to

W. C. ARMSTRONG & CO.

No. 1 Atholton Buildings.

Editors with whom we exchange and who advertise the Spy, will confer a particular favor by noting the change, and inserting the above.

### One Cent Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber, my son William Wood.—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.  
PHINEAS WOOD  
Rumford, September 9, 1833.



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and set off fresh to its patrons. The subscri-  
ber in Missouri will be brought as it were to the  
very fountain head of literature. Works printed  
in this library will be furnished to him, when  
without it, he would be wholly unable to pro-  
cure them. A book that will cost us six dol-  
lars to import, can be re-printed and distributed  
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**THE SPY**  
IN PHILADELPHIA,  
AND SPIES OF THE AGE.

IT is very philosophically observed by Addison that  
our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other.  
In other words, from being individually serviceable  
to society. This sentiment is best effected by a proper ap-  
plication of our intelligence, and then according to  
the necessities of the community, and less lamenting  
the decline of public virtue than checking the progress  
of public vice: for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As  
the direction and discussion of measures of national and  
state policy are the business of the daily press, the full  
application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected,  
and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and  
worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only  
unpunished, but courted and required; and that a  
publication is necessary which will not only detect, but  
exhibit those vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn  
—a mark by which others will be warned from their in-  
terest and service be rendered to society. In effecting this  
object we shall pursue a yet untried path; and where  
the necessary thorn shall be mingled (and concealed)  
with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spies in  
Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and uncontam-  
inated by cant or vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious,  
its satire caustic. Literature, and the arts shall find in it  
an untiring and zealous friend. Dramatic and literary  
criticism shall meet with most attentive and impartial  
study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia  
shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent  
judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or profes-  
sional attachment. To those recommendations, our Po-  
etical column will add another, which, coming from an  
already popular source, will be equal to that of  
more pretentious publications. It is unnecessary to be  
more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed  
journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We  
therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and rely  
upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await  
their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.  
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will  
be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed  
on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with  
good type. As it is intended to render the contents wor-  
thy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference,  
will be evident. The terms are \$3 per annum, payable  
in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of  
six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 15  
percent on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remit-  
ting one year's payment in advance, or becoming respon-  
sible for the same, and a gratuitous copy of the paper.  
"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain numerous  
engravings after the manner of the celebrated *Illustrated  
Shanty*. They will be executed by skillful artists and  
accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse  
from the pens of original and competent writers.  
All orders must be addressed post paid, to

WM. HILL & Co.  
No. 1, Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

THE NOVELISTS' MAGAZINE,  
Published at the Athenian Buildings,  
EMBRACING IN EVERY NUMBER NINETY-SIX  
PAGES, ROYAL OCTAVO SIZE—THE CON-  
TENTS OF WHICH, MADE UP OF THE MOST  
POPULAR NEW NOVELS, COMPRISE IN THE  
COURSE OF THE YEAR READING MATTER E-  
QUAL IN QUANTITY TO 4,500 PAGES OF THE  
LONDON EDITION. THE WHOLE FOR FIVE  
DOLLARS PER ANNUM, NEATLY FOLDED  
AND STITCHED IN COVERS.

THIS work has been in  
circulation 6 months and from the entire and  
general satisfaction which has been given by the  
popularity of its contents, and the beauty of its  
typographical appearance, it has already at-  
tained a permanent standing among the period-  
icals of the day. A new and improved edition  
will be commenced immediately on the com-  
pletion of the present volume. The character  
of the work will be more properly understood  
by a reference to the titles of the novels which  
are contained in the volume about to be finish-  
ed—among them are the following viz—

Henry, Masterion, or the adventures of a  
Young Cavalier; The Enchantress; The Talis-  
man; The Knife; Theresa; Rebecca; Experi-  
ments, or the Lover from Ennui; An Evening  
at Lucy Ashton's; Belinda, or the Love Letter;  
Woman and Fame; by Mrs. Hemans; The Ad-  
ventures of Barney Mahoney; Clan Albin, a  
Scottish Novel; Marriage in high Life; The  
Mourning Ring; A Year and a Day; The Up-  
start, an original Tale; Cyril Thornton; Mademoi-  
selle De Seuder; Schrifenstein Castle; The  
Sisters; &c. &c.

The publishers have offered five hundred  
dollars for the best American Novel. The pe-  
riod for receiving the articles which will be of-  
fered in competition for the premium has nearly  
approached, and the probability is from the  
numerous applications received on the subject,  
that the best means will be afforded of select-  
ing one highly calculated to enhance the present  
celebrity of the work. The unsuccessful novels  
are to be returned at the discretion of their  
different authors.

The price of the Magazine is five dollars per  
annum, payable in advance. A more particu-  
lar and general description of its appearance and  
character will be afforded by application to the  
publishers. C. ALEXANDER & Co.  
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Phil.

THE BOOKS  
Flowers of Polite Literature;  
DEVOTED TO ORIGINAL AND SELECTED TALES,  
LEGENDS, ESSAYS, TRAVELLING AND HIS-  
TORICAL MISCELLANY, AND POETRY.  
EMBELLISHED MONTHLY WITH A PIECE OF  
FASHIONABLE MUSIC FOR THE PIANO-  
FORTE; OR, AN ENGRAVING  
QUARTERLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY,  
BY JOSEPH HURLBUT.

EDITED BY  
AN ASSOCIATION OF GENTLEMEN.

VOLUME III. FIRST NUMBER, JULY 6.  
EACH number will contain Eight large quar-  
to pages of valuable and interesting matter on  
a super-royal sheet of fine paper, embellished  
Monthly with a piece of Fashionable Music for  
the Piano Forte, or an Engraving Quarterly, or  
both as we may hereafter decide. A hand-  
some Title Page and Index will be furnished,  
and the work at the end of the year will form  
a beautifully printed volume of Two Hundred  
and Eight pages. It will be done up in strong  
wrappers, and forwarded by the earliest mails.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty cents per  
annum, in advance, or One Dollar and Seventy  
five Cents, if not paid till the end of the year.  
Post Masters and Agents who shall take 5  
copies, will receive them for \$5 in advance, and  
at that rate for all over five. Any person send-  
ing ten subscribers, and \$10 in advance, shall  
receive the eleventh copy gratis.

The very low price of this paper will require  
a strict adherence to the terms.  
All Letters of business, and remittances must  
be made to the Publisher.  
Communications may be directed to the Ed-  
itor.

Postage, in all cases, must be paid, oth-  
erwise it will be charged to those neglecting it.  
Hartford, Connecticut, June 1, 1833.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

TAKEN on Execution, the same having  
been previously attached on the writ, all the right,  
title, interest and equity of redemption, which  
William Morse, has of redeeming a Shingle  
Machine and the building, water privilege and  
Land, on which the same is situated, in Rum-  
ford at the falls, on the Androscoggin River,  
and will be sold at public vendue at Levi Ab-  
bots Tavern, in said Rumford, near the prem-  
ises on Saturday the 12th day of October next  
at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. MAYHEW, Jr. Dep. Sh'ff.  
Sept. 5, 1833.

**SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN  
THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.**

THE township of land numbered one in the second  
range, and the south half of township numbered one,  
in the third range of townships west of Bingham's Con-  
cession, purchase, will be offered for sale, at public auc-  
tion, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the first  
day of October next, at the Augusta Hotel in Augusta.  
One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the deliv-  
ery of the deed, within thirty days from the sale, and  
the remainder at four equal annual payments with annu-  
ities, or to be secured by notes with sufficient securi-  
ties, or by a lien on the land and timber. Satisfactory  
assurances that the terms of the sale shall be complied  
with, will be required.

DANIEL ROBE, Land Agent of Maine.  
August 1, 1833.

**STATE OF MAINE.**  
OXFORD, ME.:  
TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Paris Sept. 10, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the  
County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris with-  
in and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of  
June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-  
dred and thirty three. The said County Commission-  
ers, at said meeting, on the Petition of James Rangeley  
and others, assessed a tax of one and an half cent per  
acre on twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty  
acres of land lying and being in Township No. 2, 2d  
Range in said County of Oxford, amounting to three  
hundred twenty-seven dollars and ninety cents, and  
Ordered, that said sum of \$327.90 so assessed, be expen-  
ded in repairing the County road laid through said town-  
ship.

The proprietors and owners of said land in said town-  
ship No. 2, 2d Range are hereby requested to pay said  
tax to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Ox-  
ford or his successor in said Office within six months  
from the date hereof, and unless said tax is paid within  
that time, so much of said land as will pay said tax and  
all necessary incidental charges will be sold at public  
vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the twelfth  
day of March 1834 at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said  
County of Oxford.

**To the Commissioners for the County of Som-  
erset.**

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town of  
Kingfield, the unincorporated plantations of Jeru-  
salem and Dead River settlements, in the  
Counties of Oxford and Somerset, respectfully  
represent, that in their opinion the public inter-  
est requires that a road be laid out leading  
from Kingfield Mills, in the County of Somers-  
et, on the nearest and the best route to Eustis'  
Mills, on Dead River, in the County of Ox-  
ford, and pray that proper measures be taken  
for the same.

CHARLES DOLBIER, and 66 others.

**STATE OF MAINE.**  
SOMERSET, ss.—Commissioners' Court,  
March Term, 1833.

On the foregoing petition, satisfactory evi-  
dence having been received that the petitioners  
are responsible, and that they ought to be heard  
touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is  
ORDERED, That the County Commissioners  
meet at Kingfield Village, on Tuesday the  
22d day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M.,  
and thence proceed to view the route mentioned  
in the petition. Immediately after which view  
a hearing of the parties will be had at some  
convenient place, and such further measures tak-  
en in the premises as the Commissioners shall  
adjudge proper. And it is further ordered that  
the petitioners give notice of the time, place  
and purposes of said meeting to all persons and  
corporations interested, by causing attested cop-  
ies of the petition and this order thereon to be  
served upon the County Attorney and chairman  
of the County Commissioners of the County of  
Oxford and upon the Town-Clerk of Kingfield,  
and by posting up attested copies of the same  
in three public places in said town, thirty days  
before the time appointed for said view—and  
also by publishing this petition and order  
thereon three weeks successively in the *Sho-  
hegan Sentinel*, a newspaper printed in Milburn,  
and in the *Eastern Argus*, a newspaper printed  
in Portland, and in the *Oxford Democrat*, a  
newspaper printed at Paris, the first publica-  
tion to be thirty days before the time of said  
view, that all persons and corporations interest-  
ed may attend and be heard if they think proper.

Attest—E. COBB, Clerk.  
A true copy of the petition and order thereon,  
Attest—E. COBB, Clerk.

CHAISES, SLEIGHS, &c.  
THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's  
Mills, South Paris, where he carries on the COACH  
and CHAISE Making business in all its branches, in the  
most fashionable style and the best manner. Carriages  
and sleighs made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable  
terms. For sale, one good second hand Chaise and Har-  
ness, and two common Waggon.

Aug. 5, 1833. [6m]  
ROBERT SKILLINGS.

**GOOD & CHEAP.**  
JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in  
South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Do-  
mestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries.  
Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are  
new and fresh, and will be sold on an average, quite as  
low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as  
Molasses, Salt, &c.

Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Pelts.  
South Paris, August 27, 1833.

**WANTED,**  
EIGHT or TEN apprentice GIRLS to the tail-  
oring business. None need apply unless well recom-  
mended.  
NORWAY VILLAGE, Aug. 12.

**A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE  
ITCH!!**

HOWEVER inveterate, in one hour's application, and  
no danger from taking cold, by using DUMFRIES'  
OINTMENT. This preparation, for pleasesance, safety,  
expedition, ease, and certainty, stands unrivalled for  
the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is as rapid,  
as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this dis-  
agreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's applica-  
tion only.

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or  
other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with  
perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the  
breast. Price 37 1/2 cents a box, with ample directions.

**DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE  
Piles!!**

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend (which he  
does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valu-  
able remedies for this troublesome and painful complaint.  
Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say,  
that it has more completely answered the testimonials  
which it is intended, than any other popular medicine.  
This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application,  
to all conditions, ages, and sexes. Full directions, de-  
scription of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet.  
Price \$1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the  
articles is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside  
printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER,  
immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORWAY.  
For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 29, CORWAY,  
near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special agent,  
pointing, by E. LIVERMORE, Norway Village, who  
has also for sale of the justly celebrated medicines  
prepared by him.

**Particular  
Notice!**

THE subscriber requests  
all persons whom he has demands against, ei-  
ther note or account to call immediately and  
settle; and it must be distinctly understood,  
that all demands that remain unsettled the first  
day of January next, will be left with an AT-  
TORNEY. All demands less than ten Dol-  
lars, immediate payment will be expected.  
N. B. There will be some one employed  
at the house of the subscriber to attend to this  
business on Friday's & Saturday's, of each week  
until the time expires.  
JACOB TEWKSBURY.  
East-Oxford, August 25, 1833.

**Lost!**

ON the 9th or 10th of  
May last, a small light colored leather Wallet,  
containing one piece of Gold coin of \$2.87,  
from one to three Dollars in paper, a note  
of eleven Dollars, running to the subscriber given  
on or near the 24th day of April last signed by  
Ezra and Sullivan Fuller, and payable Octo-  
ber next, also some other papers of minor im-  
portance. Whoever will return said Wallet,  
and its contents shall be handsomely rewarded  
by  
SIMEON WALTON.  
Paris, September 4, 1833.

**Sheriff's Notice.**

OXFORD, ss:  
**TAKEN on execution**  
and will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday  
the twelfth day of October next, at three o'-  
clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Wil-  
liam Estes in Bethel, all the right and equity  
which Timothy H. Swan has to redeem the  
right in equity to redeem certain real estate sit-  
uated on Bethel hill, so called, in said Bethel,  
bounded as follows viz: southwesterly by land  
owned by John Harris, westerly by land owned  
by the heirs of Jacob Ellingwood, northerly by  
land owned by Ezra T. Russell, and easterly  
by the County road. Said real estate having  
been mortgaged by said Swan to one Amasa  
Clark, of said Bethel, for security for the pay-  
ment of about one hundred and eighty six dol-  
lars, and the right of equity to redeem the same  
having been sold to the said Clark for the sum  
of seventy six dollars.—Terms made known at  
the time and place of sale.

TIMOTHY WIGHT, Dep. Sh'ff.  
Bethel, Sept. 11, 1833.

**A TOWNSHIP OF LAND ON THE AN-  
DROSCOGGIN WATERS.**

ON THURSDAY, the 3d of October, at 12  
o'clock A. M. at the office of GEORGE WIL-  
LIS, in the town of Portland, Me.—Will be  
sold at PUBLIC VENDUE the whole of  
Township No. 4 in the third range between  
Bingham's purchase and the New Hampshire  
line in the County of Oxford containing 21,000  
acres as per survey of Ballard & Perham in the  
year 1794.

This township is situated south of latitude 45  
degrees, and north of lake Moosetoemaquic,  
into which empties the river Keepsuic, which  
runs through the middle of the township from  
the northwest corner thereof to the south line,  
and which together with its tributary streams,  
and the stream Kennebec (running through  
the east part of said town) afford good naviga-  
tion for floating timber into the lake and down  
the Androscoggin river.

This township has advantages supposed equal  
to any unsettled town in the State, the particu-  
lars of which will no doubt be ascertained by  
those who desire to purchase. The terms will  
be liberal and made known at the place of sale.  
Title unquestionable.—Further particulars may  
be known by enquiry of Wm. Willis, Portland.  
Sale without reserve.

GEORGE WILLIS, Auctioneer.  
Aug. 29, 1833.

**Last Notice.**

THE subscribers having  
relinquished business in this town, and being ab-  
out to leave the place, hereby call upon all  
persons indebted to them to make immediate  
payment. The creditors of the subscribers are  
pressing hard upon them and they have no way  
to meet the demands against them, but by call-  
ing upon such of their former customers as are  
still indebted. This notice should not be disre-  
garded, for we must and shall collect our debts;  
and all concerned are assured, that our books  
and notes will be left with an attorney for set-  
tlement from and after the first day of Novem-  
ber next.  
FORD & THAYER.  
Paris, Sept. 6, 1833.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the  
County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of Au-  
gust in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and  
thirty-three.**

SAMUEL F. RAYSON Administrator of the estate of  
ISAAC KNIGHTS, late of Bethel, in said County, de-  
ceased, having presented his second and account of adminis-  
tration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons in-  
terested, by causing a copy of this order to be published  
three weeks successively in the *Oxford Democrat* print-  
ed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to  
be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of  
October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and  
show cause, if any they have, why the same should not  
be allowed.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.  
Aug. 5.

THE PHILADELPHIA  
**SATURDAY COURIER,**  
The Largest Journal printed in the  
United States,  
At \$2 per annum.

IF it most generally oc-  
curs that the path of a public journal to popu-  
larity and success lies through years of toil and  
attention, and that the approbation of the pub-  
lic is of a slow and precarious growth, and  
does not in all cases reward the enterprise of  
the cultivator, it is chiefly ascribable to the want  
of that judgment and discrimination so essen-  
tial to that end, and which seldom fail to obtain  
a just remuneration: This observation is fully  
confirmed by the experience which the Proprietors  
of the Saturday Courier have hitherto en-  
joyed. Knowing the causes which have im-  
peded the progress, and frequently terminated  
the very existence of many newspaper journals,  
they were enabled to avoid them, and in an un-  
usually short period to see the triumph of their  
opinions and exertions in an extent of circula-  
tion, which whether regarding numbers of rapid-  
ity, is equally flattering. This circulation has,  
in less than two years, increased to up-  
wards of seventeen thousand copies, and all  
still continues to increase in favor and utility.

The advantages possessed by the Courier  
are peculiar to itself, and are equally apparent  
in every branch of its miscellaneous contents,  
which are always novel and useful, entertaining  
and instructive.

LITERATURE.—This department of the  
Courier is under a watchful and spirited super-  
intendence. No that no paper unpossessed of de-  
cided merit, is admissible. On a recent occa-  
sion a PRIZE TABLE was published, for which  
the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
was paid, and, to secure original and sterling  
contributions, other inducements have been  
offered. The correspondents of the Courier  
are numerous and distinguished. Among  
them are Miss Leslie, (whose writings are the  
theme of European as well as American admi-  
ration,) R. P. Smith, Esq. so advantageously  
known as a Dramatist and Novelist; Mrs. C.  
L. Hentz, author of *De Lara*, the successful  
prize tragedy; Miss Bacon, the author of the  
pathetic tale "Love's Martyr;" and many oth-  
ers, who, under fictitious signatures have ob-  
tained very distinguished celebrity. Added  
to these high sources of original contributions,  
their exchange list includes the most valuable  
American journals, whilst from abroad they regu-  
larly receive Bulwer's New Monthly, Camp-  
bell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, Lon-  
don Literary Gazette, Blackwood, La Belle  
Assemble, World of Fashion, United Service  
Journal, &c. and through Mr. Wilmer, their  
agent at Liverpool, the choicest of the English  
papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in  
London, &c. &c.

NEWS.—The strictest attention is bestow-  
ed on this subject. Aware of the importance of  
the political events which are daily occurring,  
changing like the manners and the institutions  
of the world, the proprietors invariably furnish  
all foreign intelligence to the latest dates, and  
when its nature warrants it, an extra is publish-  
ed. Our domestic affairs are assiduously ob-  
served and carefully communicated, and in ad-  
dition to a minute statement of local transac-  
tions, a synopsis of events passing in all parts of  
the country is regularly prepared and publish-  
ed.

HUMOROUS SUBJECTS.—Could the  
philosophy of mirth be discussed, or rather ex-  
hibited within the limits of a prospectus, the  
necessity of admitting its claim to a portion of  
every newspaper, would be minutely under-  
stood; but the good old motto "dum vivimus  
vivamus," will be sufficient reasoning for those  
who value the best part of existence.

THE COURIER will, as usual, contain the  
newest and most piquant anecdotes, bon-mots,  
and witty recitals, all tending to fill up the leisure  
moments of the man of business with rational  
pleasure, and to increase that of the man of  
fashion.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT em-  
braces reviews of new publications, notices of  
the fine arts, &c; remarks on general topics,  
descriptions of public improvements, amuse-  
ments, &c; discussions of suitable subjects,  
dramatic criticisms &c. This department  
has been, and will continue to be conducted in  
a spirit of independence. Whatever comes fairly  
within observation, shall be fairly dealt with,  
and no station or influence will deter the prompt  
and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine, the SATURDAY COURIER is  
the largest, cheapest, and most diversified, en-  
tertaining, and instructive weekly newspaper  
issued from the American press. The publish-  
ers claim for its contents a character of vigor-  
ous originality, judicious selection, extensive  
variety, and interesting detail; and they invite  
comparison with contemporary publications.

All orders for the paper, covering the neces-  
sary enclosures, must be addressed to  
WOODWARD & SPRAGG,  
No. 2 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,  
Philadelphia.

**PREMIUMS.**

Persons procuring five subscribers to this pa-  
per, and forwarding the amount of a year's sub-  
scription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth  
copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and re-  
mitting \$30, will be entitled to an extra copy  
and a discount of 10 per cent.

Persons forwarding 15 subscribers, and \$50  
will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper,  
and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter  
Scott's Works, or any other work of a simi-  
lar character and value, which may be preferred.  
Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received  
at par.